

In the Land of the
Cocoanut Palm

By SARAH FRANCES LINDSAY

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On the height that overlooked the water lay a man, stretched full length in the shade of a breadfruit-tree. His face and the outlines of his figure had the grace that comes from pure southern blood and the habit of leisurely motion. The skin of his face and hands was brown—not with the clear olive that indicates somewhere a trace of native Carib ancestry, but with the tan of a white man long exposed to tropical suns. An ordinary observer would have thought his eyes were closed. In reality they were gazing in dreamy reverie, under half-closed lids, upon the beauty of the bay.

The scene before him was brilliant with the colors nature loves best. Down the street of the town, to the blue where he lay, came a girl, dainty and fair, an unexpected bit of activity in the midst of the lazy heat. She was young and she was romantic; a visitor to this little Central American town from out the strenuous north. She saw the figure of the man, walked up to him, stood at his side and laughed. He opened his eyes, thoughtful, poet's eyes—into which at the sight of her there came the light of passion. He raised himself into a sitting posture.

"Sit down," he said. With surprising quickness of motion she dropped on to the ground at his feet and laughed again. Then, reaching out her arm, she picked, one at a time, three long grasses and wound them around her finger, while



her face grew solemn and sweet. She looked out on the blue water of the bay.

"I know," she murmured. "You love it. It's more to you than people."

"And you?" he asked. "You love it too?"

She shook her head. "I love my lake—my stormy inland lake, with its swirling northeast winds. I'm often homesick for it."

As he heard her words his expression grew troubled. He knew so little of coquetry. "But papa's still buying mahogany logs," she said.

It was not a breeze, but just a soft stirring of the atmosphere that played with the curls about her forehead and fluttered in and out of the folds of her dress—a dainty texture of moist northern make. Back the days of his life in the States he had studied and loved the Greeks. Now he looked at her and thought of the Greeks. The rare delight of her, who understood his moods and made no demand for verbal expression, filled him.

From a tall palm in front of them a cocoanut, over-ripe, dropped to the ground with a thud and rolled down the bank into the water. Then once more there was only the sultry silence. She clasped her hands in her lap in meditation. But in her thought and impulse were youthful, and expression a necessity.

"Yes," she said. "It is beautiful—very, very beautiful. But all it says is dream, dream, dream, and I've been taught that life means work. At home I'm interested in a settlement."

He listened and heard not her words, but the sweetness of her voice. "Oh, don't you see? It is right that one should have rest and for rest this is ideal. But not for one's life. Life should be self-sacrifice."

Her blue eyes, persuasive and tender, looked long at him. They argued him into action and to speech.

frame house, set in a picturesque garden where cocoanut palms, banana trees and roses vie with one another in luxuriant growth. Orange trees are there, too, and lime, and the breadfruit, with its large, deep-colored leaves and green, spherical fruit of corrugated skin. On all four sides of the house runs the wide gallery, but the stretch at the back commands the most beautiful view, for it is this side that overlooks the sea.

It was a comforting solitude to the girl, who came onto that rear gallery on an evening late in the spring. Her step was slow with meditation. Her face was troubled. Emotions held her, to which she yielded in delicious forgetfulness. Then, crowding into her mind, unwelcome, came other claims—those of her thrifty Puritan inheritance.

Who was this man of luminous eyes and those few glowing words? Why was he here, apart from men? What was his life? A dreamer's?—nothing more.

In the distance she detected the faint rhythmic sound of paddles, accompanied at each dip by minor notes from a human voice. Over and over again with each repetition of motion, there came the same slow strain.

"Full away—easy way." It was, she knew, the chant of a Carib boatman who was bringing the burden of his craft to her. She listened to the chanting, growing louder and nearer, until it stopped. Over the bluff appeared, silhouetted in the starlight, the figure of a man. Into the garden he came with a slow, swinging step, until at the gallery's edge he paused.

"Little girl, O little girl," he said. And his heart whispered: "The love with which I love you is a holy love."

In the truth of her woman's instinct hers answered back: "I know."

Together they went down over the bluff and on to the water, leaving the dusky-skinned boatman behind them on the shore. An hour passed and they scarcely knew. Then, hiding the stars, little clouds came and stole the light from the night. He saw them with misgivings. They were far out beyond the bay.

"We must go in," he said. But she was willful. "Not yet. I will not go."

And he, unused to woman's ways, yielded, while the clouds came thick and fast until the sky was solid gray. Then when his man's judgment all loved no more delay, he turned homeward without words. It was too late. The gray rain caught them as it fell straight and thick through the heavy atmosphere. It drenched her dainty garments through and through, and a midde of her curls long, streaming locks of hair that clung about her temples. She shook them until the drops fell from them, while she laughed.

"I'm only wet," she said. "I'm very warm, not cold."

His lips grew thin, and inwardly he cursed himself. The rain and the night air, he thought, "and she not yet accustomed."

"Good morning, sister!" The clear, dark face of the Carib woman was smiling as she spoke. Her voice was of a high pitch, but not loud and plaintive, musical. With a slow movement, plainly habitual, she walked in her bare feet to the doorway and let more air and light into the low room.

Out of the long languor the girl on the bed had just opened her eyes to consciousness. The hands on the coverlet were almost transparent, the face thin, the eyes unnaturally large and full of troubled questioning. She looked through the doorway into the street of sun-baked clay and on to the landscape opposite. Slowly there formed in her mind the picture of a Carib house situated remote and isolated at the very end of the main street of the Carib village.

"It is his house?" she questioned. "Yes, sister," the Carib woman answered. "Through it all—the fever and the stupor—there had been with the girl, as a part of an unreal world where everything was shadow, the consciousness of two forms. Now she sought to understand."

"Why am I here?" her slow mind asked again. "The white people, they afraid of you. He bring you here. We nurse you—he and I—did he let him in?"

"My sister. Because back in the States he learned of medicine." The eyelids of the sick girl drooped with weariness, while the Carib, bending close, smoothed the pillow under her patient's head. The woman was a pure-blood, and knew her own immunity. She watched until the white girl's breathing came in an even rise and fall that told of healthful sleep. Then the woman went back to the doorway, and with anxious face looked toward the nearest cottage—the one that lay below them at the foot of the slope. She was waiting for a sign.

Suddenly through the still, dry air there came the sound of wailing—human voices that rose and fell in long, slow minor notes that spoke unutterable woe. The Carib had learned many things from the white people: one thing was self-control. In absolute silence she went back again to the bedside.

WRONG RECIPIENT OF HONOR

Swedish Monarch Was Naturally Indignant at Ignorance Displayed by His Advisors.

When King Gustavus III. was in Paris, he was visited by a deputation of the Sorbonne. That learned body congratulated the king on the happy fortune which had given him so great a man as Scheele, the discoverer of magnesia, as his subject and fellow-countryman. The king, who took small interest in the progress of science, felt somewhat ashamed that he should be so ignorant as never even to have heard of the renowned chemist. He dispatched a courier at once to Sweden with the laconic order: "Scheele is to be immediately raised to the dignity and title of a count." "His majesty must be obeyed," said the prime minister, as he read the order; "but who in the world is Scheele?" A secretary was told to make inquiries. He came back to the premier with very full information. Scheele was a good sort of fellow," said he, "a lieutenant in the artillery, a capital shot, and a first-rate hand at billiards." The next day the lieutenant became a count, and the illustrious scholar and scientist remained a simple burgher. The error was not discovered until the king returned home. His majesty was indignant. "You must be all fools," he exclaimed, "not to know who Scheele is!"

SQUARE HOLE EASILY BORED

Simple Explanation Disproves General Idea That Achievement is an Impossibility.

It would seem, on first thought, an impossibility to bore a square hole. In reality nothing is simpler. The basic of the operation is the fact that as a circle rolls on a straight line, the center describes a parallel straight line. For instance, the hub of a carriage wheel moves along at a constant distance from the ground. Hence if we cause a cutter situated at the center of a cylindrical shank to roll on a straight guide the cutter will trace out a straight line. If the guide be broken into four sides of a square the shank will roll on these four sides, one after the other, and the cutter will remain at an equal square.

At the same time the motion of the tool is a rotary one, very similar to boring a round hole. The only trouble is that as the shank changes from one side of the square guide to the adjacent one there is a slight irregularity in the motion, so that the corners of the square hole are not sharp, but slightly rounded. This rounding may be reduced to a minimum and it is not a serious objection in any case.

Cat That Loves His Bath.

"Talk about the Englishman and his bath! He isn't a marker on the cat I saw," said a man who had called the night before on the owners of the cat. "Mark Antony is the son of Julia Cæsar, who was given her name because she used to pry open the folding doors with her paw. But this Mark Antony would take a dozen baths a day if any one would let her. The tub for him. When he was a kitten he used to be put in the bath-tub, where he was deemed safe, as he lived in a flat. The water dripped from the faucet and gave Mark something to amuse himself with. He evidently grew up to love the water, and now when any one comes in the door Mark Antony is there, and would lead even the utmost stranger to the bath-tub, that he might fill up the tub enough for him to splash in it."

The Unexpected.

He had wedded a popular actress much to the dismay of his friends. He was fond of the practical things of life. His friends were sure the professional lady would prove anything but a helpmeet for him. "It was their first breakfast in the pretty suite in the little flat. The coffee was delicious, and the steak of the exact rareness he preferred, and he had never eaten such rolls. He held one of the latter aloft. "Why, where do you buy them, my love?" he asked. She flung him a bewitching smile. "I created those rolls," she dramatically answered. "You?" he cried. "Yes," she replied. "I was cooking in a restaurant when I went on the stage."

The Cost of Living.

She was having a little bite after the theater with the impecunious man who had gone with her on her pass. "What sort of Welsh rabbit will you have?" asked the waiter, "plain, with an egg in it, or—?" "I'll have one with an egg in it," said she. The impecunious man, who had turned quite white, came back to his natural color. "Thank the Lord you stepped him at the one with an egg in it," said he. "That's only five cents more than the plain; they run up to a dollar apiece, these fancy Welsh rabbits. Didn't you know that?"

Egyptian Embalming.

The modern embalmer is still ignorant of the secret that was so well known to the men of ancient Egypt. The process followed by the Egyptian embalmers is known only in part, the main part being still a mystery. As to the cost of becoming a mummy, Herodotus and Diodorus tell of three modes of embalming prevalent in Egypt, the first very costly, amounting to about \$2,000 of our money; the second, \$60; the third within the reach of all.

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Cat, house, colors	.15	.10	.05
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Mink, pale	5.00	4.00	2.00
Marten, dark	20.00	15.00	10.00
Marten, pale	8.00	4.00	2.00
Muskrat	.45	.35	.25
Otter, dark	20.00	15.00	10.00
Opossum	15.00	10.00	6.00
Coon, black	3.00	2.00	1.00
Coon, pale	2.50	2.00	1.00
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.
FIRE INSURANCE.Notice of Mortgage Sale.
Whereas Gilbert D. Vallad and Nina Vallad of Crawford County, Michigan, made and executed a certain mortgage, bearing date the 21st day of January, A. D. 1909, to Edson Blaisdell of Muskegon county, Michigan, which was recorded in the office of the Register of deeds of the county of Crawford, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1909, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon in Liber E of mortgages on page 37; and

Whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Edson Blaisdell to Nelson L. Gage, by assignment bearing date the 30th day of August, A. D. 1909, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon in Liber F of mortgages, on page 492, whereby the said mortgage is now owned by said Nelson L. Gage; and

Whereas the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage is the sum of thirty-six dollars and an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and a suit or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured thereby, or any part thereof; and

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative; now

Therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance thereof and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the said mortgaged premises, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House at Grayling in said County of Crawford, that being the place of holding Circuit Court within said county, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

The description of said premises contained in said mortgage is as follows.
The south west quarter (4) of the south east quarter (4) of section twenty-five (25) township twenty-eight (28) north, of range three (3) west, Maple Forest township, Crawford county, Michigan.
Dated November 6, A. D. 1909.
NELSON L. GAGE
MortgageeGAFFNEY & MITNER
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Business address, Lake City, Mich.Effort to Exterminate Sharks.
The Bengel government pays a reward for sharks caught in the Ganges. This varies from 25 cents for small sharks to \$1.50 for those six feet long.Skandinavien F. F.
Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month.
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JOHN OLSON, Secretary.Danebod Hall.
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Meets the first and third Thursday of each month in the Macedonia Hall.
F. D. BORCHERS, Sec.Tea & Cold Weather Drink.
One-third more tea is used in autumn and winter than in summer and spring.

Village Officers.

President..... John F. Hum
Clerk..... S. S. Phelps
Assessor..... Fred Nordin
Treasurer..... R. Egan
Trustees—R. W. Brink, Hans Peterson, C. T. Jerome, S. N. Insley, Chas. McCullough, W. Love.COMMITTEES.
Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink, Peterson, McCullough.
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sewers—Peterson, Insley and Love.
Water Works, Lighting, and Fire Apparatus—Insley, Jerome, Brink, Printing and License—McCullough, Love and Jerome.
Health and Public Safety—Jerome, McCullough and Insley.
Ordinances—Peterson, Brink, Insley, Industrial—Love, Peterson, Insley.Society Meetings.
Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. James J. J. Preaching, 10 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sabbath school 10.15 a. m. Epworth League, 6.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7.00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.Presbyterian Church.
Regular church services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sabbath school 10.15 a. m. Prayer service, Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. Rev. J. Humphrey, Pastor.Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. J. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath school 10.15 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7.00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend the above services.Danish Ev. Lutheran Church
Rev. P. Kjøhede, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Sabbath school at 9 a. m. Biblical lecture Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.St. Mary's Catholic Church.
Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confirmation on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday mass at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend the above services.Grayling Lodge No. 556 F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. F. HUM, Secretary.Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.
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Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the forenoon. MRS. RICHARD E. BRETT, President. MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120
Meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. F. HUM, Sec.Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137
Meets every Tuesday evening. DAVID FLAGG, N. G. PETER BORCHERS, Sec.Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 165
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. Wm. WOODFIELD, E. K.Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. No. 83.
Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. EMMA KERLER, W. M. MRS. J. A. HIELTS, Sec.Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 780
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Meets the second and fourth Wednesday each month at Macedonia Hall, over H. Peterson's store. MRS. NELLIE HANVON, R. S.Crawford Hive, G. O. L. O. T. M. M.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. NANCY DECKOW, Lady Com. ANNIE ISENHAUER, Record Keeper.Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. ANNA HARRINGTON, President. CORDELIA MCCLAIN, Secretary.Crawford County Grange No. 634
Meets at 10.00 a. m. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month. ELIZA BROTT, Master. PERRY STRANDEK, Secretary.M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.
Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. ED. G. CLARK, V. C. M. A. RATES, Clerk.Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 3521 O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening. ANNA ISENHAUER, Sec.Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. W. E.
Meets every and last Mondays in each month. C. CLINE, Pres.Skandinavien F. F.
Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month. PETER SVENSSON, President. JOHN OLSON, Secretary.Danebod Hall.
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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

REFORMATION AS A CRIME CURE

By Cassie G. Romilly.

It is now an uncontested truth that our methods for dealing with crime have been sadly defective. We have regarded punishment only from the deterrent and retributive standpoints, and have paid no attention whatever to the reformatory. There is a movement to try to help and reform criminals, and so by reclamation to cure crime by going to the root of the evil, and by studying criminology as a science. This movement is growing day by day, flowing in like an enormous wave that is beyond the power of man to check. The abolition of capital punishment is only a small part of this great movement, but a part of no mean importance. One hundred years ago death was the penalty in England for an enormous number of offenses, and among others for counterfeiting stamps for the sale of perfume, and also of certificates for hair powder. We have made some progress at least. We are altogether more humane now than we were then.

Let us remember that two wrongs do not make a right, and that the state does not atone the murder by putting the murderer to death, but, instead, makes it a double tragedy. Some countries have abolished capital punishment, but it still remains a blot to honor and religion. That same spirit which has abolished the punishments of drawing and quartering in the past will abolish the punishment of death in the future.

INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT ESSENTIAL TO CITY.

By G. Edward Fuller.

Strange that we have learned to regard industrialism with pride but shy at reference to "work" and "trade." Art and culture we count with, like fakirs in front of a sideshow, although we draw our food and clothes from work and trade; while past history indicates no future prospect of the solid furnishing of a city of the world's population with lack of bread and wholesome respect for the wage-earner. The course of the nations is strewn with wrecks of culture, and no dominating art exists today—nothing but fragments. There never will be enduring art and culture until the people of a nation grow up to them as a whole, and through adequate vocational pride and skill, perhaps, but certainly not through parasitic or partial views.

Japan has shown us Germany is teaching us, and our disjunct national educational system is in sore need of proper attention with a growing vitalizing industrialism based upon meliorism in the factory, the warehouse and the store, but detached from the social forms of the more communal.

It is the hope of scientific meliorism that mankind has reached an epoch of betterment by a controlling, conscious evolution acting with natural evolution, and it

is believed that only through enlightened industrialism shall we "find that state of things in which it should be impossible for anyone to be deprived or poor."

There is no altruism in trade building, and mere optimism is not immune, but scientific meliorism stands the wear and tear, while a healthy industrialism offers the safest and sanest means, in the workshop, laboratory and marts of trade, in wearing away the barriers between the races and between the classes.

NEED OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

By Edwin G. Cooley.

Within recent years there has sprung up a widespread demand for industrial education. It comes from the manufacturer, professional man, mechanic, farmer and educator. Industrial education has these types of individuals. Yet all agree upon one thing, and that is that it is something not found in adequate form in our present educational system.

Practically nothing has been done in this country for the development of industrial education outside the college or university. Thousands of pupils now leave school at an early age with no training whatever directly fitting them for the activities of life in the industrial world, where most of them will find their work. In the larger cities trade schools and continuation schools of various types must be organized. The scope and character of their work will be varied and must be adapted to local conditions. In rural communities secondary schools in which the study of agriculture and related lines of work is the dominant purpose must be organized. But when these different types of schools come into existence, even in considerable numbers, throughout the country the solution of the problem has just begun. For the great mass of those needing industrial education the existing public schools must furnish the facilities.

DON'T SELECT THE CHILD'S OCCUPATION.

By Rev. Madison C. Peters.

Many an ambitious parent forces a boy to become a preacher, doctor or lawyer when measuring dry goods would have been the fittest thing for him to do, while, on the contrary, we find parents taking boys out of school at 14 to sell dry goods whose skill in hair splitting and selling adroitness at party and thrust and whose fertility of resource in every exigency show that nature designed them for the pulpit or the bar. Parents might as well try to turn back the waters of the Niagara as to decide what profession or business their sons should adopt. God gives to every man a particular work he can do and in the performance of which he can be happy, but the place which a man can fill with satisfaction to himself and others is that for which nature designed him.

OUTPOSTS OF THE "WIRELESS"



A dozen men in the wilderness up beyond the gateway of the St. Lawrence where the shreds of civilization fray out against the barrier of the great North link up the world with the wilderness of the Atlantic and the wilds of the Arctic regions. They do it with a wireless key and the message they receive and send pass over barren wastes where no man lives and land wires have never been strung.

A dozen there are who serve as operators, others of the repairing crew and the supplying department come and go, but these dozen men are year after year held practically prisoners on the bald cliffs of Labrador and Newfoundland before the key of the wireless. They send through the air the tales of ships that come and go, reports that may interest St. John's or Montreal shipping exchanges, relay from the one to the other the message commercial messages that pass from dealer to fisherman, send down to the land telegraphs the occasional news of shipwrecks and sea sufferings that find a way into the papers. At Battle Harbor Gordon, Spracklin, a young Nova Scotian, is the Marconi operator, and Leonard Stephenson his engineer. Compared with some of their fellows Spracklin and Stephenson are fortune tellers in the environment of a tundra.

But the wireless men are far from the maddening crowd even at that. To reach the wireless station requires a nice training in alpine climbing, a sure foot and an undisturbed sense of balance. Here, in a cleft below the summit of the cliff is the wireless hut and in this hut less than two months ago events occurred which need recording. They should be recorded because they measure the stamina of the men who work the wireless in this cheerless country.

The polar ship Roosevelt worked her way into the narrow harbor one sunny morning, and while the town nestled with excitement Commander Peary climbed the crag to the wireless station to interview Spracklin. He told the operator that he wanted to send to the world below his account of the discovery of the north pole.

He believed that he could put it on the land wire at Chateau Bay on the coast, but the wireless man at Indian Harbor told him that the Dominion government had abandoned that land wire since last he had come down from the North and he must use the wireless. Could the wireless do it?

Spracklin would send two, three or four thousand words, then stop. Each succeeding station, below would receive, then forward this amount, and so on until it had all been put upon the cables at Cape Hay would the next installment be launched.

Here is how Peary's story was zigzagged down the coast through the air to the cable end. From Battle Harbor it went southeastward across the Straits of Belle Isle to the station situated on the northern tip of the island of that name. Belle Isle relayed to Point Amour, back to the westward and on the southern tip of Labrador.

Point Amour sent the message to the east and south again to Point Richie, on the west coast of Newfoundland north of Bay of Islands. From Point Richie the spark jumped westward once more and across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Heart Point on the island of Anticosti. The final jump was back again to the Newfoundland coast, where at Cape Ray the message was put on the cable.

Not for many years will the men who sit on the tops of crags in Newfoundland and Labrador and send through the air to the world below the news of ships and of men have such a task to perform.

HOW THE DRUG MAN "STUNG"

Mixed Up a Few Things for 10 Cents—Got 50 Cents for It.

Dr. Charlie Hearn, of Swarthmore, always has a new joke to tell, and his latest is a prominent advertisement man of this city was the victim. The Philadelphia Telegraph says. The latter had a touch of indigestion, and meeting a doctor who was a friend of his upon the street, asked him what to take for it.

"A little bicarbonate of soda, a few drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia and some water," advised his medical friend.

"Write it down, will you, doc?" asked the advertiser. The doctor did so. The man went directly to a drug store, Dr. Hearn says, and asked for 5 cents' worth of bicarbonate of soda and also 5 cents' worth of aromatic spirits of ammonia. The drug clerk got them for him and was wrapping them when the purchaser pulled the prescription blank from his pocket. "Say," he asked, "this just says put them in some water. How much ought I to use?"

The drugist leaned forward and took the blank. "I'll fix it," he said, and disappeared.

A little later he came back with a bottle labeled.

"I added the water," he said, triumphantly. "Fifty cents, please."

"Fifty cents!" roared the customer. "You said it was only 10 cents! Do you usually charge 40 cents for a bottle of water?"

The drugist frowned. "This is a prescription," he said, "and we never put one up for less than 50 cents."

For the customer, whispering "stung!" left the shop, wiser and poorer by 40 cents.

No man admits a nice woman any more enthusiastically than we do. Nor can any man think less of a foolish one.



GOD'S WHEAT

By Rev. A. B. Hubby.

"He will thoroughly purge His floor, and gather His wheat into the garner; but He will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire."—Matt. 3:12.

This statement of John at Bethesda was afterward accredited by Jesus when He said: "I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into My barn." There is in both assertions the claim of rightful personal ownership. John says, "He will gather His wheat into the garner." Jesus says, "Gather the wheat into My barn."

This assurance that we are bought with a price and belong to God, is a strong source of confidence to the believer, and is a truth reiterated again and again. We truly possess the promise of Christ. "My sheep hear My voice, and they follow Me, and I will give unto them eternal life." We firmly trust, with Paul, that "the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are His." This security of God's true Israel is affirmed by the Old Testament in its declaration: "I will sift the house of Israel among the nations, as corn is sifted in a sieve; yet shall not the least grain fall to the earth."

Virtually connected with the fact of God's ownership is another truth which is always inseparable from it in genuine Christianity. The two are not severed in the thought of the apostle: "The Lord knoweth them that are His, and let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity." Thus we are reminded not only that the ungodly are as the chaff which the wind driveth away; but also that the reception of Christ into our life means a necessity in the personal fulfillment of His ministry in us personally. When He enters the heart, His work is before Him. He will thoroughly purge His floor, burning up the chaff with unquenchable fire, and gathering the wheat into His garner.

Every true Christian earnestly desires a separation. We wish not only to have our sin forgiven, but to have its power broken in us forever. "We must through much tribulation enter the kingdom of God." It is worthy of notice that the word tribulation, meaning a fall for threshing; and thus tribulation becomes the fall, falling again and again till the pure grain is separated from the chaff.

A master of literature, in one of his beautiful passages, writes: "Take an ounce or two of the blackest earth from a beaten pathway on a rainy day. In most cases we shall find it composed of clay, silt, sand and water. All these elements are at helpless war with each other, and sand squeezing out clay, clay pressing out water, at every tread of your foot, and so settling everything. Let us suppose that this ounce of mud is left in perfect rest, and that its elements gather together, like to like, so that their atoms may get into the closest relations possible.

"Let the clay begin. It gradually becomes a white earth, and with the help of fire is changed into finest porcelain, fitted to be kept in king's palaces. Or, it left longer to follow its own instinct of unity, becomes not only white, but clear, not only clear, but hard; not only clear and hard, but so set that it can deal with light in a wonderful way, and gather out of the loveliest blue rays only, refusing the rest. We call it then a sapphire. Give similar permission of quiet to the sand. It also becomes first a white earth, then proceeds to grow clear and hard, and at last has the power of reflecting not merely the blue rays, but the blue, green, purple and red rays in the greatest beauty in which they can be seen through any hard material whatsoever. We call it then an opal.

"The soil also comes put clear at last, and the hardest thing in the world, and for the blackness that it had, obtains in exchange the power of reflecting all the rays of the sun at once in the most vivid blaze that any solid thing can show. We call it then a diamond.

"Finally, the water purifies or unites itself and crystallizes into the shape of a star. And for the ounce of mud which we had by political economy of co-operation a sapphire, an opal, and a diamond, set in the midst of a star of snow.

An ounce of dust, can do as much and more with a human soul. When Robert Moffat, the pioneer missionary of Africa, revisited England, he was welcomed by the Lord Mayor of London, who gave a banquet in his honor at the Mansion House; and having been introduced to the assembled merchants and civic dignitaries as one familiar with the African diamond fields, he replied: "I can tell you very much about the diamond fields; for I went to seek for jewels of another kind among the lost souls of the darkened races of Africa, that they might be made as gems to adorn the Savior's crown."

Thus to accept the cleansing, sanctifying grace of God in Christ is to share the promise, "They shall be Mine in that day when I make up My jewels." He will present us faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy. If we are willing, He will burn the chaff out of our lives forever, and He will gather the wheat into His garner for eternity.

HOPE OF THE MASSES.

By Dr. Johnston Myers.

"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever." Hebrews 13:8.

"All the world will ever know about religion which is of any value has

been revealed by Jesus Christ. He bath pleased the Father that in Him should all the fullness of God dwell. He is the perfect and first revelation of divine truth. There will never be any discoveries made in spiritual life outside of the life and teachings of Christ. There will, no doubt, be progress, but it will be progress along the lines which the world's Redeemer has already given.

"He has asked for no second place. He has never classed Himself among the reformers and saviors of men. 'I am the Lord, and beside Me there is no other.' He is the Lord over all, blessed for evermore." The heavenly hosts bow before Him and ascribe to Him glory, honor, dominion and power."

"His own words about Himself make His position clear to those who believe the Bible: 'I am the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.' Just as every form of light can be traced to the sun."

DECLINE OF MORALITY.

Rev. William B. Leach, D. D.

"Hell is not a headlong plunge, but a stairway, too. I tell you to arrest some youth, some loved one. God help you to climb back to the purity of a mother's arms. Many of us are so unconscious that we slide down to the awful last landing."

"The first step is evil desire. Desires are our heritage. Some desires are evil. That is no sin. The sin is in keeping them until they fill and control us and make us act, in contrariness to our nature judgment. 'Birds will fly over us, but we can prevent their roosting in our hair,' says one. Fling away evil desires."

"The second step is self-will. Oh, how dangerous! Father's, mother's and friend's warning all go unheeded. To be self-willed in evil is to be courting destruction. Warning is for salvation. Self-will has been the destruction of countless heedless boys and girls."

"The third step is self-deception. It is awful. Ye men and women deceive themselves into thinking sin is right. They are unconcerned. Conscience calls and pleads, but they heed not. A nail in a compass destroys a ship. A sin, though we be conscious or unconscious of it, makes a wreck of a noble life. God is not mocked without His knowing. What a man sows, he shall reap. If he sows to the flesh, the reaping will be terrible. If he sows to the spiritual, the reaping will be the best of eternal things."

"The fourth step is hardness of heart. God does not harden our hearts, we do it ourselves. The sun and rain make harder the rock and more fertile the valley. So of us, God's untold mercies harden some and cause others to perish."

"The fifth step is blindness. Some will not see who could see. Some call good evil and evil good. It is a desperate state to take. Some will not see until hell swallows them up. Oh, my people! My people! Are you blind?"

"Presumption is the sixth step. You are sporting with spiritual things, destroying purity, massacring and crucifying God. I have heard men swear on God. 'I always feel safer away from them. Many are on this step downward.'

"The last step is desperate wickedness. It is on a level with hell. God has tried and failed. The men and the women have trusted God through sin and filth. They have erased His image from self and from others. To commit spiritual suicide is awful, but to ruin another is worse. Before it is too late come up to a better place. Everything that is good entreats you to it."

"The ladder you have climbed down is not for such as you. Come back ere it is too late. And may God help you as He will."

SERMONETTES.

Love is dead when the lips can tell it all.

Opposition is often the cause of enslavement.

The wind never blows the right way for a lazy man.

When a sermon gets thin it is sure to spread itself out long.

They who guard their eyes are likely to watch their tongues.

Our own robes are never quite as fair as our neighbor's ragbaggies.

The best thing about a good man is that he never knows how good he is.

Taking a broom to our allies may be taking a short cut to the heavenly mansions.

He who has plenty only to save himself has neither enough to help him, nor to hurt him.

There is only one test the true church can apply to any man, and that is, "Do you need?"

DON'TS FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't forget that occupation arms the heart.

Don't try to enjoy pleasures when they are earned.

Don't judge a man's heavenly faith by his credulity with men.

Don't expect to get closer to real religion by jumping into theological discussions.

Don't fail to learn the difference between paring advice and giving friendly counsel.

Don't use the language of love and miss its life if you would avoid the greatest crime.

Don't brag of the things you have given to the world until you have taken stock of what you have.

Don't shrink from the blasts of sorrow if you would uncover false friends and reveal true ones.



Steam Plows in Egypt.

Steam plows are becoming more popular in Egypt each year. In the last six years over 150 sets of a patent steam plow of British make have been sent to Egypt. Each set consists of two engines and one cultivator and can plow twenty faddans (twenty-one acres) per day.

Hogs in the Dairy.

A Maine dairyman has found the keeping of hogs and converting them into sausage a profitable side line. He has erected a sanitary slaughter house, with all the up-to-date conveniences, and with an ample supply of both hot and cold water. The piggery is also constructed on plans which insure the highest degree of sanitation, and the hogs are kept clean and healthy. The sausages are packed in oil paper in 1-pound boxes and in bags and find a ready sale to city consumers at very attractive prices.

Ropy Milk.

Ropy milk is caused by the ropiness of milk bacteria which has got onto the milk ducts of the teats. This is not a serious proposition, and can be easily remedied by washing the udders of the cows and all dairy utensils thoroughly with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. This will destroy the bacteria. Cows that have access to marshy pasture, or cows that run in wet pastures, especially in the spring of the year when they are inclined to be muddy, and in muddy lanes or barn yards, are apt to get this ropy milk bacteria. Wash the dirt from the udder of the cow and also rinse the dairy utensils, pails, strainers and cans, and everything that the milk touches, with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. If this is done at once I think there will be no further trouble. The cows' udders and teats should be washed with this solution two or three days in succession. Michigan Farmer.

Government Whitewash.

Whitewash, as used by the government, is prepared as follows: Take one-half bushel unslaked lime, shake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved by soaking in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one-half bushel Spanish whiting and one-pound clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the White House at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses. A pint of this mixture, properly applied, will cover one square yard and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Protecting Your Fruit Trees.

There are many home-made remedies that are effective. The mounding of earth about the base of the trunk is all that many of the most advanced growers provide. Others feel that the little extra cost of protectors and the short time required to put them on is not to be compared with the insurance that their trees get thereby. This, of course, may be influenced by the number of the pests in the different localities, as in some places the danger is not large and the mounding would be all that could be asked, while in other localities where the animals are plentiful, or the sources of food for them is small, the danger is multiplied and the extra precautions are required. Usually where the protectors are used mounds are also provided as the shedding of the water away from the crown of the tree is advantageous. The temptation to use tar, and oils on the bodies of the trees should be discouraged unless the material has been tried out and the person is aware of what he is doing, for oils and tars are often more detrimental to the trees than the rabbits and mice, the substances penetrating to the growing parts, killing the tissue and destroying the trees. The writer has seen a young orchard in which a large number of the trees had been killed by the application of a coal tar to the trunks of the trees. There was no trouble from rabbits or mice, to be sure, but the remedy did many times the damage the animals could have done. Exchange.

Loon Poisoning.

The ravages of the loon weed concern every person in the United States, for the reason that the food supply has been seriously affected by the prevalence of loon weed on western ranges. The loon weed flourishes throughout the western range country.

The government experimenters, during their three years of investigation, found that horses, cattle and sheep are differently affected. Horses are most susceptible to the poison, though cattle will eat both species of the loon, but for some reason only one kind of the plant is particularly deadly in their case. Different breeds of cattle vary in their susceptibility. Generally the better bred animals are more susceptible to the poison than those which have been accustomed to range among the sheep, the black face type field much more quickly than the hardy merinos. Among cattle, Durhams and Aberdeen-Angus are more susceptible

than the Herefords. Even pigs have been "looned," after being fed loon weed in large quantities, and one Colorado ranch even reports a lot of "looned" hens that had eaten the deadly poison of the range.

There are traditions in the west of human beings contracting the loon habit. Stories are told in the sheep camps, and cow camps of men who have eaten the weed and have found it pleasant as opium, and who have died ravaging from the effects of their debauch. There are no authenticated instances of human beings being "looned," however.

Value of Manure.

The plant food in a ton of manure varies somewhat with the kind of live stock. Thus young growing animals and animals giving milk will retain a larger proportion of the nitrogen and phosphorus than fattening stock, work horses or other mature animals. On the other hand, it is well to understand that the difference in value frequently considered, as, for example, between sheep manure and cattle manure, is due almost entirely to differences in water content. As a matter of fact, manure from work horses or from fattening steers, fed on clover hay and heavy grain rations is fully as rich and valuable as sheep manure if both are reduced to the same percentage of dry matter. Of course, sheep manure containing only 60 per cent of water is twice as rich as cattle manure containing 80 per cent of water.

Average moderately fresh cattle or horse manure, made from clover and timothy hay and some grain, with sufficient straw bedding to absorb and retain the liquid manure, will contain per ton of manure about 10 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds of phosphorus and 10 pounds of potash, on the basis of 25 per cent of dry matter. Computed at the present market values for these elements—15 cents a pound for nitrogen, 12 cents for phosphorus and 6 cents for potassium—such manure is worth \$2.34. Illinois Experiment Station.

Canada Thistle.

The Canada thistle is a biennial plant; that is, two years are required for its round of life. The first season it comes up from seed and grows as a low plant with a circle of leaves in a rosette, from near the ground. In this state it remains alone over winter and the following spring begins vigorous growth and sends up a strong colonial stalk at the top of which blossoms and seeds are born. At the maturity of the seeds the plant permanently dies, but the seeds it produces are scattered to the four quarters of the earth for the beginning of more thistles.

The only effective way of eradicating the Canada thistle is to keep it cut down to the ground during the second year's growth, so that it cannot send up a flower stalk to produce blossoms and seed. Where there are only a few on the farm this can be done with little effort, but where there are very numerous in a field it should be planted to a cultivated crop and given the most thorough cultivation with the hoe or tractor necessary, so that not a single plant remains at the end of the growing season, for one plant will seed a whole farm.

It must be remembered, however, that when you have killed every plant on your farm you may find a thousand growing in fields the following years. If your neighbor allows any to go to seed the seed will be scattered far and wide by the wind. All neighbors should combine in fighting them.

The Canada thistle is a greater pest in some sections than in others, for the reason that it is better adapted to some soils and climates than to others. In the latitude of Illinois it is reasonably easy to control and is never a serious pest.

Hives Outdoors in Winter.

In packing hives for outdoor wintering, any good dry, loose material may be used, such as wheat chaff, forest leaves, planer shavings or excelsior. The best packing material is that which is loose enough to allow air to penetrate it and carry off the moisture of the bees. Put over this a good tight cover to keep the hives perfectly dry. With single-walled hives the moisture must be carried off by a slow upward current of air; otherwise the sides and bottom board will become saturated, compelling the colony to endure a condition which is disastrous to its vitality. Bees will stand a great degree of cold, day or night, if they can have sleep of warming up. It is not so much the severity of the cold as its long continuance that kills the bees. I prefer outdoor wintering in char-packed hives, as outdoor bees are better able to stand the spring weather and to have an abundance of young bees by the first spring bloom.

Modern hives with good brood chambers equal to the laying capacity of the queen, are considered best for obtaining surplus honey. Such, however, are not the best for wintering, as the stores are usually insufficient. When all breeding is over for the season, the central combs are often deficient in stores. Here a good, practical feeder comes into requisition, one that can be used during the cold nights of October, and that will work successfully with thick air. Nothing is gained by compelling the bees to evaporate a large amount of water to take in the season. For late feeding I use about one quart of water to every fourteen pounds of the best granulated sugar. When early feeding is practiced, thin sirup may be used, but for late feeding we need the sirup thick—just thick enough so the bees can work it nicely. F. G. Herman, Michigan Farmer.

The Sun

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SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS

Sunday.

King Leopold, of Belgium, suffered a sudden relapse.

Patrick Sheedy, gambler with world wide reputation, died.

Former Attorney General Hamlin, of Illinois, died at Shelbyville.

Nine refugees of a wrecked ferry were found frozen to death on a yawl in Lake Erie.

Two men were killed, eighteen people injured in the wreck of a Northwestern flyer at Chicago's northern limits.

Genus worth \$300,000 were stolen from a room in the Hotel Lorraine, New York. The victim is Mrs. John William Jenkins, formerly of Chicago.

Monday.

Congress met in regular session. Governor Deneen included twenty-four subjects in his call for a special session of the Illinois Legislature, to begin Dec. 14.

A shortage of \$1,000,000 was discovered in the surplus of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. President George P. Sheldon, accused by the State, was deposed.

Tuesday.

Grand Duke Nicholas was made ruler of Finland.

Actor John Drew was thrown from a horse and seriously injured.

The grand jury investigated alleged startling irregularities in the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Professor Jonsson demonstrated by operations in New York that stoves permit the painless use of the knife with subjects conscious.

After being pronounced dead by two physicians and the coroner's office, Mrs. Charlotte Wilmer of St. Paul was brought back to life on the morgue slab by an amateur hypnotist and under the assistance.

Wednesday.

President Taft at the national rivers and harbors congress spoke for waterway improvement.

Colvert Spensley, president of the failed First National Bank of Mineral Point, Wis., was arrested.

The monetary commission report shows that 22,491 banks in the United States have resources of \$21,100,000,000.

Chicago investigators found Cherry families in want; there were only canned goods and breakfast foods at the relief store.

Two New Yorkers swore that Dr. Cook hired them after his return to take his records and then cheated them out of \$3,740 of their \$4,000 pay.

Thursday.

Charles W. Morse, convicted banker, issued a statement asking a new trial and fair deal.

The military court found conclusive evidence that negro troops "shot up" Brownsville, Texas.

Standpat leaders face an insurrection in Congress in connection with the proposed postal savings legislation.

It was authoritatively stated at Managua that Zelaya will quit the presidency of Nicaragua within three weeks.

Rev. Ole O. Fugleski, a Lutheran missionary of Spokane, Minn., was frozen to death on his way to keep an appointment.

Walter Lonsdale, secretary of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, issued a statement at Copenhagen declaring the calculations of Captain Loosé did not change the original polar records.

Wireless operator Bert E. Wendler of Detroit said if it had not been for the jealousy between two wireless companies two and possibly twelve lives might have been saved from the wreck of the Clarion.

Friday.

Premier Asquith declared Liberals will aid Ireland to get home rule in local affairs.

Zelaya declared the United States has treated him unfairly in condemning without inquiry.

A big ferry was believed to have gone down in Lake Erie with crew of thirty-two men.

One hundred and fifty negroes were arrested in Savannah after an unknown black killed two white women and fatally wounded a third.

Saturday.

D. M. Abernathy, of San Francisco, recovered his boy kidnapped after the earthquake of 1906.

The Gridiron Club's annual banquet, attended by President Taft and cabinet, was a gay success.

More United States warships were ordered south following a conference of high officials in Washington.

Tafts plan for the establishment of old-age pensions is not to be adopted at the present session of Congress.

The Nicaraguan rebels were overwhelmingly defeated in a battle at Rama, according to a wireless message.

The new law placing the responsibility of a deficit upon the President results in the saving of \$50,000,000 in appropriations.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Judge Waddell of the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk, Va., has authorized Receivers Kerr and Walcott of the Norfolk and Southern Railway to issue \$150,000 worth of certificates for the purchase of 500 box and 200 flat cars.

Mario Acosta was burned to death and Miguel Gomez made a prisoner in Tampa, Fla. She accused him of breaking into her home, with two confederates, maturing her clothing with matches, and then applying lighted matches to her person.

TWO DIE IN FERRY WRECK

Northwestern Train Jumps Track at Northern Limits of Chicago.

The Chicago and Northwestern flyer No. 5—the 11:30 a. m. limited between Chicago and Milwaukee—while running forty miles an hour jumped the tracks at noon the other day at Howard avenue, the boundary line between Chicago and Evanston. The train was jammed into smithereens, two immigrants were killed, and at least eight passengers injured. The wreck took place in Evanston. The victims were killed in Evanston. The train jumped the track within the city limits, but had passed the boundary line before death visited the passengers. Just beyond the limits the locomotive, which had left the tracks, dislodged a rail. The rail curled up beneath the locomotive, punctured the floor of the baggage car like a great knife, and split this car and the one behind it into distinct halves.

GOLD HILLS MEN ON TAWL

Refugees of Foundered Ferry Found Frozen in Boat.

With her flag at half-mast, the state fisheries boat Commodore Perry, Captain Gerry Driscoll commanding, brought to Erie, Pa., the dead and frozen bodies of nine of the crew of the Bessemer and Marquette ferry No. 2, which left Conneaut, Ohio, Tuesday morning carrying thirty-two men and which has probably foundered in the middle of Lake Erie. As the look-out on the Perry sighted a tiny half-sunken yawl orders were given to steam down upon the object. The use of glasses discovered the boat to be loaded with nine men. As the Perry came abreast of the drifting and half water-logged yawl the men gathered at the side of the fish boat saw that they had arrived too late. The nine occupants of the boat, which was marked "Bessemer and Marquette No. 4," were frozen stiff in death.

FAMOUS SIOUX CHIEF IS DEAD

Red Cloud, Noted for the Fetterman Massacre in 1866.

Red Cloud, the famous old Sioux Indian chief, is dead. This information was received by Superintendent Brennan of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, who was in Washington attending the meeting of those interested in the education of the Indian. Red Cloud belonged to the old type of Indian. He was 86 years old, and for the past twenty-five years had lived at the Pine Ridge Agency. Red Cloud was born in 1822 and first became conspicuous as a fighter at the time of the Fetterman massacre near Fort Phil Kearney, Wyo., in December, 1866. Capt. Fetterman and Lieut. Brown, with their entire force of 100 men, were slain by Red Cloud and his Sioux band. This massacre gave Red Cloud the prominence he has since enjoyed as a warrior. He established a Sioux dictatorship and until 1880 was the leader in periodical raids. In that year he made a treaty of peace with the government, which he kept fairly well.

BOYS SEIZED AS MURDERERS

Two of Trio, Arrested for Robberies, Are Identified as Slayers.

In the arrest of three youths, aged 14, 15 and 21, the Kansas City police believe they have found the perpetrators of numerous holdups. Two of the boys, Ralph Clyde and Louis Dye, were identified by a witness as the men who shot and killed M. A. Spangler Nov. 24. Spangler was killed in his station during an attempted holdup. His son, Samuel Spangler, was shot in both arms. The third prisoner, Harry Shay, was identified as the youth who accompanied Dye and Clyde on several expeditions.

PAT SHEEDY IS DEAD

Noted Gambler and Sporting Man Succumbs to Complications.

Patrick E. Sheedy, known on two continents as a gambler and sporting man and in recent years the proprietor of an art gallery, died of a complication of diseases in his home, at 161 West 25th street, New York, surrounded by the friends of old days, among them "Handsome Dan" Murphy. Pat Sheedy withdrew from the game of life, silently as was his wont, a smile on his face and with no tears in his eyes. "Speak kindly of him, if you can," his widow said to the reporters.

COTTON UP 42 POINTS

Wild Scenes on 'Change Follow Publication of Government Report.

Following the issuance of the government estimate of the cotton crop for the season of 1909-1910 as 10,880,000 bales exclusive of linters cotton futures, as well as May cotton, took a big jump at both New Orleans and in the New York market, and scenes unrivaled since the "Sully" boom in 1904 were witnessed on 'change. At New Orleans the future market leaped from 25 to 40 points upward, while May cotton went to 16 cents, a high record for this year.

Officials of New Mexico Named

President Taft sent to the Senate the names of William J. Mills and William H. Pope, both of New Mexico, to be Governor and chief justice of that territory.

Fugitives Get Wage Increases

The Lebanon Valley Iron Company at Lebanon, Pa., has posted notices increasing the wages of puddlers from \$4 to \$4.50. Four hundred men are affected.

Crash Murderer in Siam

After he had killed Sheriff Jacob Bell and terrorized the countryside, O. E. Boley, an escaped patient from the Massillon Hospital for the Insane, was shot down and captured near Shreve, Ohio. He died of his wound.

Kills an Ohio Sheriff

After holding his family at Shreve, Ohio, in a state of terror all night, Ray Lee, who is believed to be insane, shot and killed Sheriff Jacob Bell, of Holmes County, when the officer attempted to place him under arrest.

SAY COOK'S POLE DATA IS A FAKE AND FRAUD

Landman and Veteran Navigator Swear They Made All of Doctor's Records for Him.

SAY DOCTOR FAILED TO PAY

Were to Have Received \$4,000—Got Only \$280 on Account Before Explorer Disappeared.

The New York Times publishes affidavits from Captain August W. Loosé, who says he is a pilot and navigator of ocean-going steamships, and George H. Dunkle, an insurance broker, who claims to have been hired by Dr. Frederick A. Cook to supply books and charts whereby his data and observations in the Arctic were to be "doctored" that they would be accepted by the University of Copenhagen. Dr. Cook's friends in New York said that the explorer had met Mr. Dunkle once, and that he was so poster by him that when he called a second time he sent word that he could not see him. The affidavits in effect are that Dr. Cook engaged the two men to "fake" the report he has submitted to Copenhagen, promising them \$4,000 for the job, that he paid them \$280 and then disappeared.

The story told by the Times in part follows: "Captain Loosé describes at length how, working backward from the pole, he calculated observations that would fit in with Cook's narrative and coached him on the necessary modifications of the latter—as for example that he must be sure to record that he rose before 4:15 o'clock on a certain morning because it was at that hour that a certain star mentioned in one of Loosé's calculations would be visible."

"Mr. Dunkle describes the inception of the enterprise; how from the newspapers they gathered that Dr. Cook was in deep water and inferred that he would be glad to pay for help; how Dunkle got John R. Bradley, Cook's backer, to introduce him; how the subject was led up to delicately and the bargain finally struck and carried out, and how, at last, Dr. Cook disappeared, after accepting their work and paying only \$280 for it."

"Both Captain Loosé and Mr. Dunkle tell of a visit to the ship of John Bliss & Co. at 128 Front street a few days after the captain's first talk with the explorer at the Waldorf-Astoria."

In the thirty-four countries and dependencies having postal savings banks, the United Kingdom leads in the number of depositors and amount of deposits—that is, 11,018,251 and \$181,791,233, respectively. In Japan there are 8,013,193 depositors; in Italy, 6,108,202; France, 5,633,998; Belgium, 2,266,237; Austria, 2,064,403; Russia, 1,788,990; Netherlands, 1,401,670; and British India, 1,262,743. Canadian postal savings banks have but 155,895 depositors, but their deposits amount to \$45,190,484, making the average deposit account \$289.88; by far the largest average account in postal savings banks in any country. The report shows 25,000 banks with an excess of 25,000,000 deposit accounts; capital aggregating \$1,855,587,368 and individual deposits of more than \$14,000,000,000.

It is reported from Rome that the Duke of Abruzzi has been promoted and is now a rear admiral. Twenty sailing vessels went to the bottom and a unknown number of sailors were drowned in a storm which recently swept the Mediterranean sea from Port Said to Gibraltar.

An effort to draw the United States into the revolution in Nicaragua is being made by many who are circulating a petition asking this country to restore peace. The United States, the petition says, is the only country to which the Nicaraguans can look for assistance.

Canada's naval plans have been laid before Parliament. They provide for the construction of three cruisers of the "Improved Bristol" class, and two destroyers of the "Improved River class." The cost of the cruisers is estimated at \$75,000,000, and that of the destroyers at \$1,000,000. The annual cost of maintenance of the vessels is estimated at \$2,000,000.

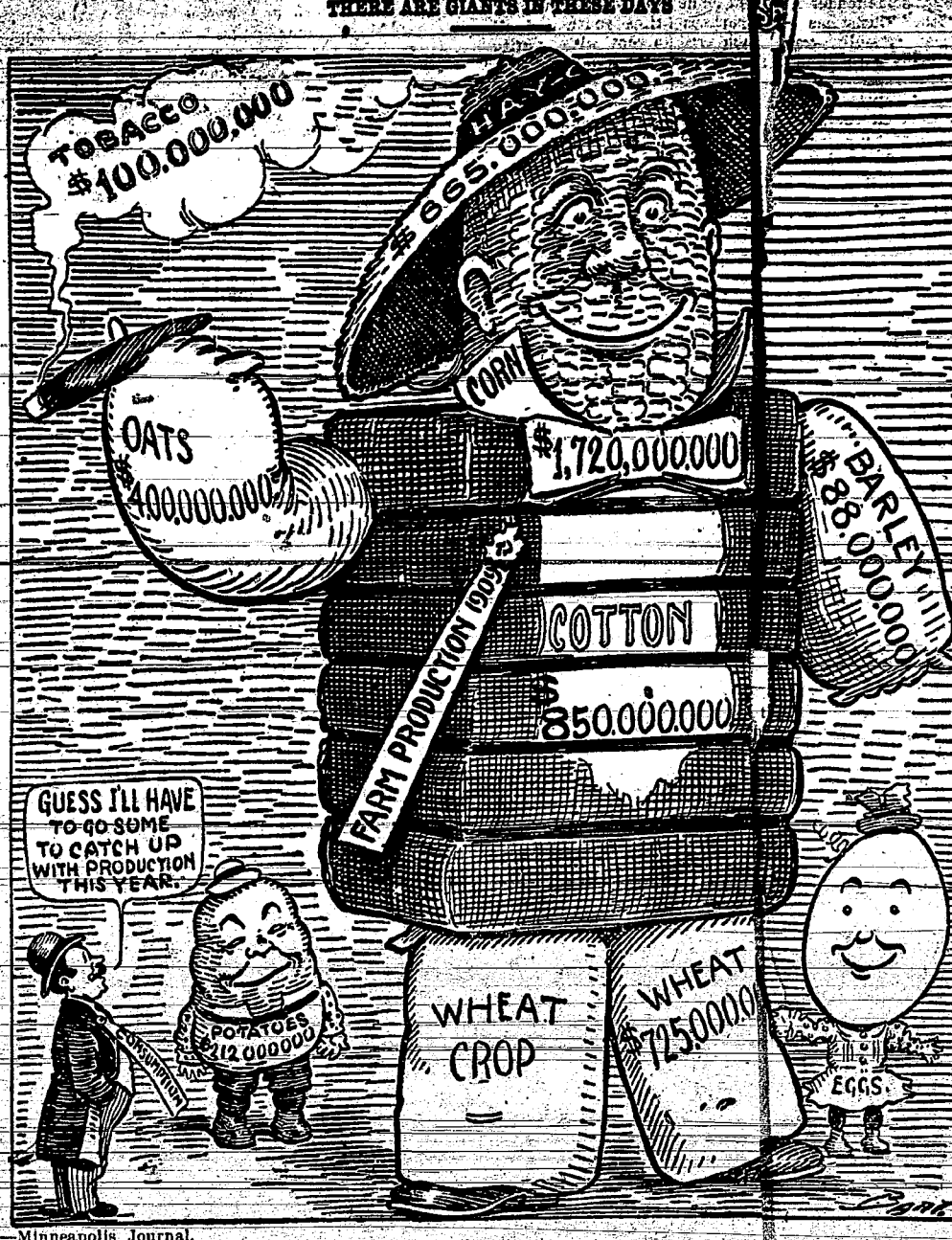
The Finnish diet, the last legislative body of Finland preserved from the domination of Russia, has been dissolved. The dissolution is looked upon as the beginning of the end of Finnish independence.

During the past few months remarkable excavations have been in operation at Jerusalem and startling results are expected. A hitherto unknown tunnel has been discovered and explored and two deep shafts have been sunk in spite of the sacredly maintained, it is understood that the quest is for the tomb of David and the kings of Judah and the treasure thought to be buried with them.

Robbers Torture and Murder Two. Robbers first tortured and then shot to death Mrs. Hall Cummings and her father, A. Robertson, household dwellers, whose bodies were found in their boat near Shawnee, Ark.

Couple Die in Suicide Pact

Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Smith, an aged and wealthy couple of Tulsa, Okla., were found dead in their residence, apparently the victims of a suicide pact. The couple was last seen by neighbors the other morning, when they appeared in jolly mood.



DATA ON POSTAL BANKS

Comptroller Shows Growth of Such Depositories in Foreign Countries.

In the annual report of Comptroller of the Currency, Lawrence O. Murray, there is a comprehensive table of the growth of postal savings banks the world over, which serves to emphasize the need for such banks in the United States. The table shows that thirty-four countries or colonies have such banks and that, during the last decade, the number of depositors in these banks have increased from 20,182,887 to 40,920,303, or nearly 100 per cent, while during the same period the deposits have increased from \$1,138,411,944 to \$1,585,299,815, or approximately 40 per cent. During the decade the average deposit of each depositor has fallen from \$56.41 to \$49.83. While the number of depositors in postal savings banks is 42 per cent of the number of depositors in all foreign savings banks, the deposits are only about 20 per cent of the total deposits in such banks.

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NEGRO SOLDIERS HIT

New Evidence Said to Fix Guilt Conclusively in Brownsville Case.

That the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Texas, was done by members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, who were in the fort at the time their companions were running through the streets of the town, being right and left, is said to be proved conclusively by evidence now in possession of the military court of inquiry into that famous case. None of the members of the court would discuss the matter, but it is intimated that a demand for the abolition of the negro troops will be made by the Southern delegations in Congress. Thus the bitter debate that marked the final days of the Roosevelt administration threatens to be renewed. The evidence discovered by the officers who compose the court is said to be susceptible of complete proof. Certain members, it is reported, made personal examination of buildings across the road from the fort in Brownsville. They discovered bullet holes in the sides of three houses. Continuing their investigations, they discovered the bullets, which were of the regulation army design. Following back the line of fire, as shown by the track of the bullets, the marksmen could have been nowhere else than within the barracks.

25 LOST IN GAS EXPLOSION

Fire Following Blast at Hamburg Does Miltions Damage.

The explosion of two gas tanks in the so-called "Kleine Grasbrook," on the Elbe front, in Hamburg, Germany, was followed by an extensive fire and the loss of many lives. The explosion was due to a leak in a new gasometer. Escaping gas entered the rest house, where it came in contact with the fires, causing a terrific explosion. Twenty-five of the workmen who were employed near the gasometer disappeared in a mass of flames which shot up to a great height. Firemen could do but little. Nineteen lives are known to have been lost, while fourteen other workmen are missing. The gas gasometer, containing 50,000 cubic meters. A terrific explosion soon occurred and the tower became a mass of flames, which leaped hundreds of feet in the air, sending fragments of glowing coke far and wide over the city and harbor. The new gasometer, which exploded was the largest in the world, having a capacity of 200,000 cubic meters. The city appropriated 14,000,000 marks (\$3,500,000) for its construction.

Texas Bank Is Robbed of \$2,300

While one of the band rode to the residential section of Corrigan, Tex., firing his pistol and distracting attention from the business district, robbers forced an entrance into the Corrigan State Bank, wrecked the safe and interior of the building with several charges and escaped with \$2,300 in currency and coin.

Only Cousin Rules Plans

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaslevitch, second cousin of the Russian Emperor, has been designated to take full and direct charge of affairs in Finland.

Arrests in Zinda Murder

Karl Wodelechowski and Adam Plotzszak were brought to Milwaukee from Biadny, Mich., as suspects in the Hattie Zinda case. Both disappeared from Milwaukee about the time of the murder.

Farm Indians Tobacco Feet

The tobacco growers of Indiana have formed a pool, under the name of the Indiana Tobacco Growers' Association, and have opened a warehouse at Dale. The pool offers \$3 to \$4 for Burley and \$4 to \$5.50 for dark tobacco.

BIG EAT AT KALAMAZOO

One Life Sadly Sacrificed and Much Property Destroyed.

One life sadly was lost, many firemen were overcome by smoke, 300 hotel guests driven into the icy streets and property valued at \$1,000,000 was destroyed by a fire which started in Kalamazoo at 10 o'clock the other night and was extinguished after an all-night struggle by the combined fire forces at Kalamazoo, Battle and Grand Rapids. Originally the basement of the Star Barge, a 6 and 10-cent store on Main street, the flames, fanned by long southwest wind, spread east to the north side of Main street, involving the Dundee House, a four-story hotel and store building and more than half a block. Along Main street north through the block building to Water street were a dozen small establishments, these were burned. Sweeping the Main street the flames made way through the Postal Telegraph and American Express offices, a shoe store, Cowlick's fur store, Kennedy's drug store and business places. To low price in the mains is attributed the loss of the fire. The city depends supply on artesian wells and that from this source was inadequate large standpipe at the asylum connected with the mains, but only a temporary advantage.

ROADS

The Chicago and St. Paul Railway has instituted freight traffic in the Great Sound extension, by rates of the other railroads, with some exceptions. The extension is especially to be used for export and import, and its importance is concerned. One hundred of eighty-five-pound rails are ordered for the improvement of the central branch, a subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific system. The extension is a rich section of the State, threatened by the State's proceedings against the Illinois Central.

Wrote moment at the rate of a million a year, and to do it we need nearly two million and a half dollars, and nearly fifty thousand lives. We import out of the world's gross tons of merchandise and export about two-thirds of it.

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"The general conditions indicate that business is progressive, despite the hindrances interposed by rough weather, freezing and railroad difficulties in the Northwest. Bank clearings show a satisfactory gain, money is in broad request for commercial purposes and trading defaults have declined. Factory outputs in the principal industries exceed all former aggregates."

"Specifications assure considerable forward work at rail mills, forges and car shops. Improvement is maintained in structural steel activity, wire, machinery, hardware, electric and woodworking. The leather market is steady in values."

"Further increase is noted in factory capacity and hands employed in the Calumet district and additional furnaces are operating at South Chicago."

"Snowstorms impeded crop marketings and heavy freight and merchandise movements, but the lower temperatures stimulated a brisk demand for seasonable wares. Heavy-weight apparel, furs, jewelry, art and Christmas lines are freely bought. Mail and road orders continue their favorable comparison with a year ago in dry goods, footwear, clothing, woolens, men's furnishings and food products."

"Lake navigation closed for the season with results satisfactory to vessel owners. Earnings of the Chicago steam roads disclose notable gains in gross over those at this time last year."

"Bank clearings, \$270,717,679, exceed those in the corresponding week last year by 6.5 per cent, and compare with \$193,271,971 in 1907."

"Failures reported in the Chicago district number 20, against 30 last week, 41 in 1908 and 23 in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 7, against 7 last week, 13 in 1908 and 5 in 1907."

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending with Dec. 9 were 250, as against 230 last week, 293 in the like week of 1908, 281 in 1907, 220 in 1906 and 226 in 1905."

"Business failures in Canada for the week number 30, comparing with 25 last week and 60 in the corresponding week of 1908—Bradstreet's."

"Colder weather and the nearer approach of the holidays have stimulated trade generally throughout the North and West, and have even helped Southern trade. As the week advanced there seemed to be evidence that the railroad strikes were losing its effectiveness as a trade deterrent."

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A Prayer for the New Year

ORD in this New Year give us Faith to believe in the Divine Dictum that as the Sowing is, so shall the Reaping be; faith to know this not as the threat of a vengeful God, but an affirmation radiant with promise—inspired presentment of the Divine Possibilities of Every Day! Help us O Lord, to realize them in the highest! Give us Wisdom: Wisdom to know values, to separate great interests from little, the true from the false, the petty from the essential. Give us Strength: Strength of will to do—Strength of heart to bear. And in all things Lord, lend us of thy Grace, teach us out of thy abundant Patience, help us to be kind.

James Howard Kahler

CHRISTMAS AT CAMP OWENDALE

By LENA BLINN LEWIS

There were a half dozen fellows sitting about the fire in the lumber camp at Owendale. The burning pine knots sputtered and crackled in the great fireplace and the shadows about the room only emphasized the shadows of the rough faces of the lumbermen.

"Guess we'll open up the new trail tomorrow, boys," the foreman, Pete Hennessey, said conclusively as he refilled his pipe. "Quite a storm, that last night. Make pretty tough loggin' for a day or two, but when it's once settled—umpli!" Pete stopped short.

The fellows were not responsive.

"Twas Christmas eve and thoughts flew as fast and as furiously as the snowflakes. Finally the cook broke the circle about the fire as he placed a huge pan of dough on the hearth, preparatory to the morrow's baking.

"Wonder how the kids are doing down in the shanty," he said half aloud as he stopped at the window and looked out into the night.

"It's no place for 'em here!" Big Joe, as everyone called him, left his chair, kicked it over and strode across the long room.

The situation was this: Samuel Howe had moved his small family to the camp early in the fall and had built the log shanty. It seemed he had come to stay, and when some one would discourage his keeping his wife and children there during a long, cold winter of northern Michigan, his wife always laughed cheerily and said she would so much rather be with Sam. But trouble comes even in the seclusion of the forest. No one thought the tree would fall that way, but the shouts of the warning were too late and the two little Howe boys were left fatherless.

"She wanted to stay 'k now," Pete said, as he blew rings to the ceiling.

"Yes, yes, but it's tough just the

heart she bless the tender-hearted lumbermen.

"Say, boys," Pete said as they turned in for the night, "let's take a day off tomorrow and give the kids a Merry Christmas. And they did—Detroit Free Press.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

We should have all try to make the day thickly enjoyable.

"Because we must have the Yule log and traditional roast pig, shall we refuse the chief anthracite coal and baked turkey?" asks Florence Hall Winterburn, who on the "Spirit of Christmas" this woman's home companion. "At even the open fire, the mistletoe in the family gathering are beyond, must we disdain the homelike attempts of the steam radiator and find no comfort in the faint fragrance of a well-spread table, rising to the needs of a refined modulate? Suppose the misanthrope in the refuse who lives only in imaginary Christmas is a misanthrope came out of his shell and gazed the young people about him to form their ears with tales of the joys of holiday-keeping when he a boy? Would not this be better? A crumbling out protests against new ways that have their own reason for being, and offer in turn their measure of enjoyment to will-placed? Genial old age is always welcome presence, and it never suggests any contrasts that put us out of touch with the pleasures that lie in our reach. But caring, even if proceeds from the patriarchal, is an infliction severe enough to blight holiday.

"In the nativities there must be holidays. A poverty-stricken is that which not recognize this

fails to create a good time. It finds merit in rain, lifts fog and lights a cheery blaze within that passes for the sunshine in its absence. And good will has not passed away with chivalry, nor perished under the crush of selfishness. It lives and breathes now, and is here at this moment to light our Christmas fires and swing intense before our altars. All we need do is to recognize and adapt it."

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

Looking Hopefully Forward a Sign

New Year resolutions belong to youth, and the spirit of youth. When we grow old we are indifferent to the succession of years, and they go by as months without epoch. "Wow be it to us when we cease to form new resolutions on the opening of a new year!" It is an indication of old age when we cease to look hopefully forward and to plan meeting the new duties and experiences the coming year must bring. The man who rests his cannot advance and grow wiser and better with years is in an unfortunate place. At whatever time in his career he thus rests his efforts he is old and no longer leads an active life of usefulness, and a man or woman who does not lead a life of usefulness is as good as dead.

Age is not always a matter of time; it is quite often a matter of condition. We have all of us known beautiful old men and women of four-score who have never grown old in spirit, but have kept abreast with life. Each New Year brought new hopes and new resolutions. They were full of inspiration for all around them, and ready to meet every emergency with the wisdom and wit that come from years

future, our exertions and our hopes, lift us each year to a higher plane, and thus we

"Rise on stepping stones
Of our dead selves to higher things." New York Tribune.

CHRISTMAS HUMOR

Madge—Miss Passy has volunteered to get up a booth at the Christmas bazaar and sell kisses. "Isn't it awful?" Marjorie—Dreadful, my dear! I never thought that girl had the face to do it. Smart Set.

Mrs. Spooner—Smoke, smoke, smoke! John, you're just smoking yourself to death. Spooner—It's for your sake, Maria. I want to get enough coupons to get a watch for you for Christmas. Brooklyn Eagle.

Uncle Silas—I see by the Enterprise that you son Ed's cum home for the first time this holiday. Uncle Abner—Yeah, Ed's spent all the money he could get his hands on. So I guess they ain't nothin' else for him to spend. Judge.

Ethel—I just bought a fifty-dollar lamp as a Christmas present for mamma. Edith—And what shall you get for your father? Ethel—Oh, I shall get something real nice for papa with the trading stamps I got with the lamp! Judge.

Mrs. Speyer—The Newweds can't have as much money as we thought. Speyer—How do you know? Mrs. Speyer—Why, I see she has tied her holly wreaths with the ribbon she had on that red and white dimity she wore at the beach last summer. Town Topics.

"But the love you profess to have for me—is it an unselfish love—a love so strong that it could even make you humiliate yourself for my sake?" Sylvia—Carbuncle was hurt. Had this girl, Leonora Careyhammer, so soon forgotten that he had, for one whole day, worn the necktie she had given him for Christmas? Brooklyn Life.

Jonah was giving the details of the episode. "But," they asked, "did your wife believe you when you said you had been three days in the whale?" "Yes," he returned. "She said I had given her much more improbable excuses before." With a happy smile he went down town to buy her a handsome present. Harper's Bazaar.

Cranberry Jelly.

Wash a quart of cranberries, drain them and put them into a double boiler while they are still wet. Cover closely and cook until the berries are broken to pieces. Turn into a jelly bag and as soon as the fruit is cooled enough to be touched, squeeze hard to extract all the juice. To a pint of this juice add two cups of granulated sugar. Return to the fire, boil up just once, then pour into a mold wet with cold water.

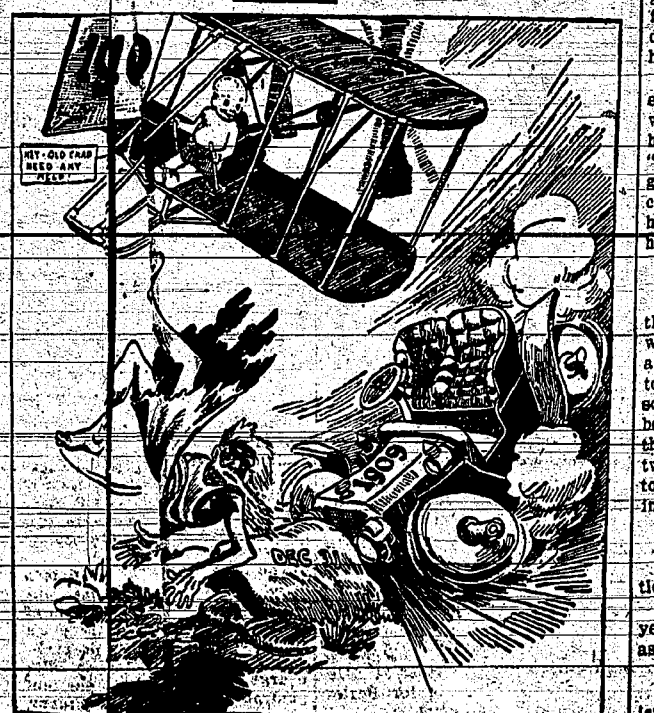
Stupid George.

"Are you going to hang up any mistletoe?"

"No, I'm not. I put some up last year, and George asked if it wasn't asparagus." Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Don't give anybody smallpox. It isn't an appropriate gift.

TEMPUS FUGIT



Michigan State News

FIRE WIPES OUT SHERMAN

Only Two Business Houses Left—Loss Exceeds \$40,000.

Fire for the second time in five months, believed to have been of incendiary origin, practically wiped out the business section of the town of Sherman, early on a recent morning. Only two business houses remain in the place. The town's fire engine did not work well, and was practically useless. The total loss is estimated at more than \$40,000, with comparatively small insurance. The fire started in the rear of A. E. Aldrich's hardware store, and the flames spread in both directions. The losses are: A. E. Aldrich, hardware store, \$10,000; partly insured; George Teed, meat market, \$5,100, small insurance; M. Potter, barber shop, \$400; Independent Telephone Company's exchange, \$800, partly insured; Knights of Pythias building and contents, \$1,200; Masonic hall in same building, \$300 on equipment; Morrill & Lyle, general store, \$7,500, insurance \$4,000; H. C. Goldsmith, drug, \$7,000; Albert Bennett, harness shop, \$2,000; George Evans, general store, \$5,000, insurance \$2,000; W. H. Shaver, building, \$500; Methodist Church, \$3,500; insurance \$800.

ASSETS ARE ABOUT \$11,000.

Vernon Bank Creditors Likely to Get About 50 Per Cent.

In view of the statement of assets of the closed Exchange Bank of Vernon, the depositors will be lucky if they receive 50 per cent of their deposits. Receiver McLaughlin gave out this statement and it shows the assets to be \$11,025, as follows: Cash on hand, \$2,100; notes and mortgages, \$5,416; building and fixtures, \$2,500. The notes and mortgages are all good, while the estimate of the bank building and fixtures is conservative. Of the cash on hand, but \$400 was in the bank vault, the remainder being due from other banks. No statement of the liabilities of the bank has been given out. They are variously estimated at \$15,000 to \$25,000.

FAMILY IS DOUBLY AFFLICTED

Cass County Farmer Drops Dead—Watching His Farmhouse Burn.

The family of Oliver Simpson, in Porter Township, Cass County, were doubly afflicted the other night when their farm dwelling burned to the ground and the husband and father, Oliver Simpson, died of excitement during the fire. Mr. Simpson and his two boys went out soon hunting the other night and upon their return discovered their home in flames. Mrs. Simpson had already been rescued by neighbors who were passing when the fire started. Mr. Simpson stood nearby and watched the destruction of his property for a few minutes and then dropped dead without warning.

TO BE OUT FROM WORLD

Loggers Will Be Compelled to Leave Carcasses in Ice House.

The two or three carcasses of heifer and other property on ice-royals Lake Superior, will not pass such a lonely existence this winter as has usually been the case. For the first time within recollection they are to have company. Logging operations are in progress, and they will be continued until spring. A crew of thirty men in the employ of the Long Point Lumber Company, of Duluth, is cutting the timber. These men who are spending the winter on ice-royals, the largest fresh water island in the world, will be cut off from civilization for months.

BAD FIRE AT PINCONNING

Store Building Burns, Causing Losses Amounting to \$10,000.

At 2 o'clock the other morning fire broke out in the building in Pinconning owned by Alexander St. John and occupied as a store, saloon and dwelling. The building and contents are a total loss. The surrounding property was in danger for some time, but hard work saved it. The losses are: C. C. Aarand, general store, stock, \$3,000; insurance \$2,500; Fanger & Newman, saloon, \$1,000; insurance \$1,000; Alexander St. John, building and furniture, \$6,200, insurance \$5,000.

CLIMAX ELEVATOR BURNS

Man Badly Hurt While Attempting to Save Hotel.

Fire, for the third time in the last few months, visited the village of Climax, destroying the grain elevator, owned by Allen Ayrault, and threatening the village hotel, owned by George Hunt. The loss on the elevator is estimated at \$5,000. It is believed that the fire was incendiary as was also the recent conflagration which destroyed several buildings.

DEATHS, 2,963; BIRTHS, 4,671.

During October, 136 Michigan People Died by Violence.

Deaths occurred in the State according to the report issued by the Secretary of State. There were 4,671 births recorded during the month, which corresponds to the annual birth rate of 20.6 per 1,000 population. Cancer caused the death of 183, tuberculosis, 66, and 156 of the deaths were due to violence.

AGED FARMER HANGS SELF

James Church, aged 70 years, who lived three miles east of Metamora, committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope. His wife found his body suspended in the woodshed. Church had been in very poor health for some time. Besides his widow two sons survive.

Killed When Auto Turns Turtle

William J. Chiers, 39 years old, was instantly killed when an automobile in which he was riding turned turtle in Detroit.

MILITIA CANNOT NOTHING

Police Found in New Armyory

The new military law passed last winter provides for increasing the amount appropriated to companies for armory rental from \$400 to \$500 a year, and gives the military board authority to increase this amount to \$800. Under the old law, in addition to the rental allowance of \$400, each company drew \$100 for light and heat, but this item was not included in the new law, and in consequence companies will continue to draw only \$500 a year—until the board finds its way financially to increase the allowance to \$800 a year. Members of the military board state that this feature of the law had not been ascertained until recently.

Lamphere Acquitted

After six hours' deliberation the jury in Hastings brought in a verdict acquitting Fred Lamphere of Grand Rapids, formerly of Port Huron, of false pretenses. Lamphere was arrested three years ago, and left Hastings. Officers finally located him in Grand Rapids and jailed him six weeks ago on a bench warrant.

Woman Shoots Wildcat

Mrs. Arthur Arnold, of Standish, while alone in her home, saw a big wildcat creeping out of the woods. Seizing her rifle and taking aim she fired but missed. Throwing in another shell, she shot again, this time hitting the intruder between the eyes, killing the animal. Mrs. Arnold is noted as an expert rifle shot.

G. R. & I. After White Line

In inner railroad circles it is told that the G. R. & I. is trying to obtain control of the "white line," better known as the Boyne City, Gaylord & Alpena line. With that branch the G. R. & I. could compete with the Michigan Central in the shipments of large quantities of lumber and timber in the northern part of the State.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Mrs. Edwin Stevens of Charlotte died as the result of injuries received in a runaway.

The steamer Frank Hooker of Port Huron went on the head of Russell Island during a heavy fog.

Flinding Jacob White, a 5-year-old boy, sitting in a room filled with pupils while in an advanced stage of scarlet fever, officials of the Grand Rapids health board closed the Sigsbee school and sent the 600 pupils to their homes.

William McDermott and two of his children were burned to death by fire which destroyed their home at Cary River. His wife rescued a third child. McDermott died, trying to save the other two children, one of whom was a year old.

Three and four-tenths cents per passenger, the equivalent of seven and one-half tickets for a quarter, is the actual cost of street railway service in Detroit, according to a report of a sub-committee of the citizens' committee of city, which has been investigating the local traction question for a year.

Because his wife refused to live with him longer and moved her furniture out of his house, William Robinson, a Kalamazoo plasterer, made a murderous attack on his wife. He was armed with a razor and a hatchet and probably would have slain his wife but for the timely interference of William Greenman, at whose home Mrs. Robinson was staying.

A case of suspected leprosy came to the attention of Secretary Shumway of the State Board of Health the other day in a report from Dr. A. S. Warthin of the University of Michigan. Dr. Warthin stated that Stanislaus Sampa, a Finn, who resides with his wife and family of seven children at Calumet, presents all the characteristics of the disease. The man came from Alaska five years ago.

Mrs. Thompson Johnson of Buchanan, mysteriously disappeared on September 11, leaving no trace of her whereabouts. The other day John Johnson, who has been persistent in his search to find the woman, who abandoned eight children, found her in Michigan City. The husband says she wandered away while demented and he will begin proceedings to have her committed to the asylum at Kalamazoo.

Arthur Hill, regent of the University of Michigan, and one of the most prominent Republicans in Michigan, died in Saginaw, aged 61 years. Mr. Hill became a leader in party affairs in 1907, when the legislature elected a successor to the late Senator Russell A. Alger. His selection was assured when Gov. Fred M. Warner, who opposed Mr. Hill, issued a letter charging him with the use of money to further his senatorial ambition. This charge he vigorously denied. The legislature postponed an investigation and William Alden Smith was chosen successor.

While superintending the sprinkling of asphaltum on the college road in Lansing, Jess Hess, a representative of the company in charge of the work, was compelled to suspend operations and wade into the boiling liquid to save the lives of chickens that wandered on the stiff before it became cold. The sticky mixture held the chickens as firmly as though they were caught in a trap, and it required rapid work to extricate them before they became firmly imbedded.

During the rehearsal of a sketch at the Savoy theater in Flint, in which he was supposed to kill himself with a revolver, Oscar Hayward, 24 years old, shot himself in the arm. Hayward had unloaded his revolver before going out to lunch. It is supposed some person slipped in a cartridge in his absence.

Lewis Reese, Jr., and Berton Aldrich, each 26 years of age, disappeared from Berrien Springs and their whereabouts is a mystery. It is thought they have started for the west.

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY



1563—Council of Trent closed.

1560—Portugal became an independent kingdom.

1564—Expedition under Penn and Venables sailed for America.

1566—The Scottish Covenanters executed in Edinburgh.

1587—St. Paul's cathedral, London, first opened.

1706—The Colonial Assembly of North Carolina repealed acts of intolerance.

1728—British flag raised over the ruins of Fort Duquesne, and the place named Pittsburgh.

1764—Jesuit order suppressed in France by Louis XV.

1775—United forces of Arnold and Montgomery advanced against Quebec.

1776—Washington's army occupied Trenton, N. J.

1783—British evacuated New York.

1787—Delaware, the first State, ratified the Federal constitution.

1796—Great fire in Savannah, 350 houses destroyed.

1800—The Austrians defeated the French at the battle of Hohenlinden.

1804—Napoleon I. crowned in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris.

1812—British ports in the West Indies closed to American commerce.

1808—Madrid surrendered to Bonaparte.

1812—Gen. Jackson arrived at New Orleans and declared martial law.

1816—A Philadelphia theater was the first to be lighted by gas.

1818—Illinois admitted to the Union.

1819—The Savannah, the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic, reached Savannah on her return trip from England.

1823—First newspaper issued in Chicago.

1823—Monroe Doctrine declared.

1825—Nicholas I. succeeded to the throne of Russia.

1830—Pope Gregory XVI. issued a bull against slavery.

1841—Remains of Napoleon I. landed at Cherbourg.

1850—Execution of John Brown.

1861—Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederate States of America.

1861—John C. Breckinridge, expelled from the United States Senate.

1862—Gen. Grant started on his expedition into Mississippi.

1865—Gen. Longstreet raised the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.

1867—Committee of the House reported in favor of the impeachment of President Johnson.

1884—President Diaz of Mexico began his first term.

1889—Henry M. Stanley reached the eastern coast of Africa at Pekingmoy.

1898—Union of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador dissolved.

1899—British defeated the Boers in the bloody battle of Madder River.

1903—President Roosevelt visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

1908—Nori Alexis, president of Hayti, fled from Port-au-Prince. Agreement between United States and Japan on Pacific ocean affairs was announced.

Surgery Rendered Painless

An important development in the application of the anesthetic known as stovaine has just been demonstrated in an operation performed at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, England, by Prof. Jannetco, of the University of Bucharest. Hitherto the drug has been confined to operations below the waist, owing to its depressing influence upon the heart. Now it has been found that by combining stovaine with stovaine, the depressing effect is removed. The operation in question was for the removal of a tubercular abscess from a man's neck. A small injection of the combined drug between the vertebrae at the base of the neck enabled the doctor to cut out the gland while the patient remained perfectly conscious and talked cheerfully, no chloroform or other anesthetic being used. After the bandages had been fixed the man walked unassisted to the next room.

\$22,000,000 Textile Race

In New England cotton and wool are engaged in a great race for the world's markets. In New Bedford \$10,000,000 is now being spent in new cotton mills to get ahead of the cotton centers of Lowell and Fall River. At the same time more than \$12,000,000 is being spent in the erection of new woolen mills at Lawrence to make worsted yarns or cloth, the woolen trust being behind this movement.

Life Toll on Railroads

General Superintendent Park of the Union Pacific Railroad, before the recent annual meeting of the New York and New England Association of Railroad Surgeons, reported that one human being every hour is killed and one injured every ten minutes on American railroads, this being his estimate, based upon the casualty reports of our large railroads. Modern construction of equipment was gradually improving, but negligence of employees still caused 80 per cent of accidents.

3,000,000-Year-Old Monster

Part of the skeleton of a ceratopsian, a new genus of the dinosaur, has been found by Prof. Barnum Brown in the wilds of Montana. Scientists estimate its age at about 3,000,000 years. This animal when alive is supposed to have been 25 feet long and 7 feet high. The specimen found will be mounted and exhibited in the Museum of Natural History of New York. Remains of a four-toed horse, of the prehistoric 2,000,000 years ago, has been brought from Wyoming by Prof. Granger of the museum staff.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by D. Palmer.

Crawford County Farmers Institute.

Coming to the fact that most of the farmers of Crawford Co. are so up to date and well informed on all matters pertaining to farming, the Farmers Institute held at Grayling Dec. 10th was not very largely attended. The small attendance gave those present a better opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences, and get all the information possible on the subject under discussion from the state speaker.

How any farmer can expect to advance with the times, and compete with the better posted farmers of other portions of the state, without reading good agricultural literature, and without attending all agricultural meetings is a conundrum.

The tables were well filled with a fine exhibit from several farmers. The Alfalfa exhibited by Gust Ernst and his method of securing good crops being of special interest, as the coming-forage crop of this section.

The address by O. F. Barnes on "County Affairs" would have been of interest to all residents and taxpayers of this county and more should have been present, as the development of this county depends more upon good management, good roads and minimum taxation, as it has been demonstrated that we can raise the "goods".

All the highway commissioners of the county, except one, were present to get information on road building from Frank F. Rogers, Deputy State Highway Commissioner.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, who will endeavor to create more interest and secure a better attendance at the next seasons institute.

President—H. Schreiber, Sr.
Sec'y and Treas.—Perry Osterander.
Vice Presidents—Henry Feldhauser, Grayling Township; L. B. Merrill, Beaver Creek; O. F. Barnes, South Branch; R. Edmunds, Maple Forest; W. Batterson, Frederic.

Delegate to State Roundup—Hugo Schreiber, Sr.

WOMEN'S SECTION:

Meeting called to order at 2:30 by Mrs. Brott who acted as temporary chairman until arrival of Mrs. Feldhauser at 3:00.

Mrs. Brott gave a reading on "Bearing Little Burdens."

Mrs. Creyts of Lansing then gave a few remarks about the object and efforts of the Women's section of the Farmer's Institute.

After giving "America," Mrs. Creyts gave an interesting talk on "In the Realm of the Home," emphasizing good regular habits of living of parents, and a plea for better reading matter in the homes for boys and girls, and for a study hour in all homes in which the reading of some good literature from our old authors could be the feature, and was of equal value to parents and children.

Mrs. Oat Adelson followed with a "Little Talk on Home Furnishings and Decorations," which was practical and useful, and showed that artistic taste, whether natural or acquired, was within the reach of all. She spoke of the choice of wall papering and its color, furniture and its lines, and plants and household furnishings common to all homes.

Mrs. Ivay's paper on "The Value of The Child," contained good thoughts for all well wishing and Christian parents. She emphasized the use of the Bible first and then good books in early childhood and youth as the foundation for good living and Christian faith while she opposed myths and shams before the child as leading to untruthfulness. This last clause brought out a lively discussion by the ladies present who still wanted the Santa Claus myth left with the children.

Mrs. Fleming spoke on the value of an education to the child. She urged daily attendance at school and showed that the financial loss to the child of one day's absence from school, of a school year, was worth \$10.00. She also spoke of early training in habits of daily living and the keeping at it if we wished results in good manners and education.

Mrs. Feldhauser was chosen chairman for another year and Mrs. Insley sec. A collection was taken up to defray expenses for lunch.

It was one of the largest meetings in attendance, held in years. Meeting adjourned to meet next year at the same place.

The musical part of the program was fitted; the solo by Miss Florence Tromble being especially fine, and heartily enjoyed, and Michigan my Michigan by the assembly, closing with "America." Miss Frances Smith presided at the instrument.

Address of O. F. Barnes
Superintendent of Beaver Creek.

Gentlemen:
The system of government of this county is of local affairs and of the highest order. The county is a unit, and its affairs are of the highest order.

away off and touches us but slightly, and that indirectly. No federal officer levies direct assessments and taxes upon our property for the support of the national government; no federal officer comes among us to maintain public order, administer justice or conduct public business. The administration of justice, the levying and collecting of taxes, the care and construction of highways, the conducting of our schools, the support of the poor in fact everything that concerns our daily life and that of the community, is no concern of the national government. Nor is it much more a concern of state government. True we are taxed direct to support the state government and we participate in making the laws. The state has also organized and prescribed the system under which we work. But the operation of the system is left very largely to ourselves, and whether local government be good or bad, economical or extravagant, whether our highways and schools are creditable or not, depends almost wholly on ourselves. When we have paid our state taxes we are apt to dismiss state government from our minds.

Local government, on the other hand, is a part of our daily life; is intimately associated with our progress and prosperity and its character is within our control.

The frequent critical and public discussion of local affairs and the presentation of new policies for consideration is most necessary; is economical and efficient administration of affairs. When the eyes of many people are upon us, we are most apt to be careful as to our personal conduct. When publicity is given to the acts and policies of the public officials; the danger of careless, expensive or dishonest conduct of affairs is largely eliminated. The recognition of good and efficient work and the giving of praise when praise is due are proper and beneficial as is criticism of improper or extravagant conduct. It is for these reasons that I am to discuss the subject of county affairs.

Character and ability in public officials are the first and most necessary requirements of good and efficient government. From personal experience and contact with officials I can testify that in this respect Crawford County has been fortunate. It is not necessary for me to name individuals or to point out their qualities. The results which they work out speak for them, and as officials they are entitled to praise. It is often the case that we give consideration only to what does not meet our approval in public officials, and pass by without comment or praise what has resulted in good government. Let us be just and give credit where credit is due, and with this thought I would say we have been fortunate in the main in our county officials.

The feature of local government which concerns us most is its cost and in this respect the people of Grayling are to be congratulated. They have for a number of years enjoyed efficient progressive county government at a very low cost to the taxpayer. That cost has been slightly increased the past year and this year because of constructing the new county highway but it is still comparatively and actually extremely low, as a comparison of county taxes levied in neighboring counties will clearly show.

In 1908 the county tax levied in Kalamazoo was \$21,080.77; in Ogemaw \$20,099.93; in Presque Isle \$15,225.00; in Oshtemo \$12,284.07; in Montmorency \$9,000.00; in Roscommon \$7,007.24; in Crawford \$7,000. A comparison of other years would be still more favorable as our county tax in 1897 was but \$4,500 and in 1896 \$5,000. Through this it will be seen that with a single exception the tax levied in Crawford County was far below that in surrounding counties where conditions are similar to ours. In all counties there are sources of revenue other than the annual tax levy and varying approximately as population varies. In one item, however, receipts from the sale of tax homestead lands, that rule might not be so. Crawford county received from that source in 1908 the sum of \$2,673. If we had not that one item, if we had been obliged to add that sum to our tax levy, the comparison still would be very favorable.

Economy and low taxation, however, have not been secured by sacrificing efficiency and progress. Our county buildings are complete, commodious enough to meet all requirements for years, and all in good repair. The equipment throughout is modern and ample and, with the completion of the new County Infirmary, we have no expenses of this kind to look forward to for years, excepting perhaps to overhaul the heating system of the jail so as to burn coal instead of wood, a matter of a few hundred dollars cost at the most. Nor have we accumulated any debt, excepting the \$2,500 borrowed to complete the new poor house and payable in 1910. I cannot leave the subject of county finances without a few figures to show in detail the cost of county government.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Board of Supervisors in a report to that board found that for the year ending September 30 last, the sum of \$19,125.51 had been expended by the county. Of this sum however, \$4,493.09 was the cost of the new county poor house, and \$1,098.00 the amount paid for repairs and permanent improvements to county buildings, leaving \$13,534.42 as the true cost of county government the past year, expended as follows: For salaries of county officers \$4,775.31, administration of justice, including the various courts, the sheriff's office, and the maintenance of prisoners, \$2,817.39; for the support of county poor \$1,896.20; maintenance of running expenses of county buildings and county offices \$1,490.18; expenses caused by contagious diseases \$963.67; for soldiers' relief \$110.00; expenses of Board of Supervisors \$322.52; miscellaneous expenses \$918.79; total \$13,534.42.

For the present year the Ways and Means committee, after careful investigation, reported that the running expenses ought not to exceed \$12,000. They further reported that receipts other than from county tax, such as the county's proportion of liquor taxes, delinquent county tax of previous years, receipts from sale of tax homestead lands, and miscellaneous receipts would amount approximately to \$6,700.00, and making proper allowance for uncollected tax, they recommended a county tax of \$7,000.

Can future expenses be kept at approximately the same amount and can we continue to enjoy the present low rate of taxation for county purposes? I most certainly believe we can. There are before us no considerable expenditures for county buildings, the salaries of county officers were readjusted to meet present conditions of living one year ago. They cannot be changed for another year and they are not, I believe, in need of any adjustment on a higher basis for some years to come. The cost of administering justice and maintaining the sheriff's office, though much affected by the character and conduct of the sheriff, justices and police officers, depends largely on the amount of crime and litigation. It is well known that crime decreases in prosperous times and while we expect an increasing population that does not necessarily mean increased crime or increased litigation as long as business continues prosperous. The cost of maintaining the county poor is also dependent on population, but here also a continuance of prosperous times will tend to keep the cost of this item at a minimum.

Payments to supervisors should certainly be less than during the past year, when several extra sessions were necessary because of the construction of the new county poor house. From a knowledge of the items making up miscellaneous expenses I am sure no increase need be expected in them. I therefore repeat that, barring extraordinary conditions such as fire or an epidemic of contagious disease, the expense of county government for some years ought not to exceed \$12,000.00 a year, and county receipts other than from taxes ought not to fall below \$6,000.00, and the annual tax levy should not exceed the present one of \$7,000.

But taxation for county purposes and prosperous conditions of county affairs is not the only favorable outlook ahead for Crawford County. There is a general awakening all over the state as to the value and productivity of the land in this part of the state. There is a new feeling of hope and confidence in all our people. This new situation has been recognized first of all by the authorities of our state. They no longer hold our lands as worthless except for forestry but instead proclaim it, in no stinted terms our agricultural progress and declare the possibilities of this country to be tremendous. The last legislature, while dealing to put all state lands into forestry, did create the public domain commission and turned over to them all state lands, authorizing them to determine what lands should be held for agricultural purposes and what for forestry, specifying only that not less than 200,000 acres should go into forest reserves. The law also authorized the public domain commission to co-operate with the Board of Supervisors in getting settlers for the vacant state lands not included in forestry.

In October last a letter was received by the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, requesting him to call the attention of the Board to this provision of the law and requesting them to select one of their members who should have authority to act for the county and go over the situation with the commission and agree upon some plan of operation for the future. The Board selected the chairman, a conference was held early in November, suggestions were exchanged for such a plan and we have entire confidence that state and local authorities will soon be working harmoniously and energetically to settle on our county in the course of an address before a convention of delegates from all northeastern Michigan, recently held in Bay City, Secretary of State Martindale of the commission said: "We

all are agreed upon the proposition that something should be done if or else to restore to the tax roll all lands in the state not bearing their share of the burdens of taxation," and later in the same address he said: "If I were asked to lay down some general plan for handling tax homestead lands, I would recommend the following: First withdraw and appraise all lands suitable to agricultural purposes, placing on these a higher value. Second, take from the market all lands unsuitable for agriculture and place them in the forest reserve. Third, have the state pay a local tax upon all lands placed in the reserve." going on with the subject Secretary Martindale said: "If the state and county work together for the settlement of these lands, roads will have to be laid out leading to the lands, bridges built and other expenses incurred. If this is done, it makes the lands more valuable and they should bring a higher price. If a higher price is received the sum received by the county is proportionately increased and it can afford to expend a portion of it for the construction of necessary roads and bridges. Continuing, Mr. Martindale said: "If the state lands suitable for agriculture are appraised higher and the poorer and cheaper lands removed from market, we will not have the ruinous competition either to state or private land holders that we have at the present time." The State Land Commissioner, Secretary Martindale declared, is now securing the necessary information to enable the commission to properly classify the state lands and for proper appraisal of the agricultural lands. A report is being prepared on each 360-acre lot, giving description of the soil and statement of what crops could be properly raised, the amount and kind of growth on the land, taxes or liens near the property, nearest market, railroad station, or siding and much information.

In closing the secretary said: "I see no rock ahead whereon the public domain commission and the local authorities should split. Let us put our shoulders together and work out some plan of co-operation that will be a benefit to all parties concerned, and then with a united effort carry that policy to a successful conclusion." These utterances in behalf of the public domain commission were not directed to any one county, but were intended to indicate that the commission had a well-defined policy of co-operation and development which it is working out.

Let us see how co-operation between state and county along the indicated lines would work out for us. In the first place we need not fear that more Crawford County lands will be taken for permanent forest reserves. The re-appeal contemplated with unduly show some state lands of so poor a quality, or so inconducive to local needs, that they would have to be priced very low if put on market at once, and so could be withdrawn from market at the present time for the reasons the Secretary gave.

The proposition to secure all possible information and to reappraise the state lands in putting the matter on a business basis. The fact that there are 38,000 acres of tax homestead lands unsold in our county at present prices, is not because the prices are considered high but because they have been misunderstood and misrepresented and because they have not been brought to the attention of prospective settlers. If by any chance they have been offered to bona fide settlers the extremely low price, generally \$7.00 per acre, at which they have been appraised, unaccounted for by any information as to their character and productive capacity, has by its very cheapness suggested the idea of worthlessness and repelled rather than attracted the settler. A reappraisal along the lines indicated by the domains commission would to my mind, accomplish just what they argue for; it remove the poorer and cheaper lands from competition in price with the better lands, yield a larger revenue to state, county and township and enable the communities to improve conditions and thus continually increase the value of unsold lands and eventually make a market for the poorer lands removed from market at the beginning. The second feature of the commission's plan that all forest reserve lands pay a local tax, is certainly just. It should, however, be applied to lands that it might not be desirable to place on the market at the present time. Its suggestion by the Public Domain Commission is certainly gratifying, and if authorized by the legislature it would reconcile everyone to the existence of state forest reserves.

It was apparent to everyone who read the paper of Secretary Martindale that the Public Domain Commission is alive to the possibilities of this portion of the state, that it is anxious to work in harmony with local authorities and to accomplish the sale of all tax homestead lands suitable for agriculture to actual settlers. But it is not alone to co-operation on the part of the state and local authorities that we look for the rapid development and settlement of northeastern Michigan. The people themselves are now alive. They have come

through experience and study, to a better understanding of the country and of its requirements, and with renewed courage are planning to do their part.

On the second day of the present month, a most enthusiastic convention of delegates, representing fifteen counties of northeastern Michigan, from Bay to Mackinaw, and the cities of Saginaw, Bay City, Alpena and Cheboygan met in the city hall of Bay City, and organized a Northeastern Michigan Development Association. In addition to the delegates fully 100 others attended. An organization was perfected, officers elected, the treasurer being Rasmus Hanson of this city, and also two directors from each of the fifteen counties represented. Committees on ways and means and an executive committee were appointed and December 28 was named as a date for the reassembling of the convention. It is planned to secure for the association strong financial backing by calling on the various counties for an annual contribution, based on the assessed valuation of each, to employ a secretary and to maintain a bureau for Northeastern Michigan affairs, distributing literature and information and employing every legitimate means to set forth all over the state and nation the advantages of northeastern Michigan. May we not expect grand results from the co-operation and efforts of such forces, the State, Public Domain Commission, the county and Northeastern Michigan Development Association?

Does any new policy suggest itself in connection with this joint co-operation of state, county and development association, as likely to increase and quicken the benefit to our county? One such suggestion has occurred to me and I have given it considerable thought. It is to cease making use of the county's portion of the receipts from sales of tax homestead lands for running expenses, and to place them in a special fund for development purposes. Up to this time these receipts have always been placed in the county's contingent fund and used for running expenses. Such use of them, it seems to me, is neither necessary nor desirable. Our county expenses, as I have shown before, are not large, and without using the tax homestead money our county tax would still be low. On the basis of last year it would be increased but 18 cents for each \$100 valuation. Then again, as a business proposition, we should pay our way each year and thus know the true cost of county business. To have an indefinite sum coming in every year, not raised by taxation, is to deceive ourselves as to true cost of government and to encourage extravagance on the part of supervisors and county officials.

This so-called "development fund" could be used to pay the contribution of our county for the support of the Northeastern Michigan Development Association, and to advertise directly the resources and advantages of our county. But such use of this fund could not possibly require it all, nor do I think it the best use that could be made of it. The direct purpose of the State Public Domain Commission in co-operating with the counties is to dispose of tax homestead lands to actual settlers. How could the county better assist in this than in using the whole or part of the receipts from land sales in improving highways and bridges and thus attract settlers, make settlement and development of the county possible, increase tax homestead receipts, both from increased sales and higher prices of land and at the same time increasing the value of all other land in the county? Secretary Martindale in his address at Bay City, called attention to the fact that to dispose of the lands most profitably and expeditiously to settlers, there will often be need of improvements in the way of highways and bridges. It will not be sufficient simply bring settlers to our county by hard work and judicious advertising to then be obliged to send them to their proposed new home in sparsely settled regions over almost impassable roads. They will be apt, under such conditions, to seek other locations. We ought, therefore, to make extensive improvements in this respect, if we are to get our share of the benefits of increased population and increased development under the new order of things.

There are today in our county 38,000 acres of tax homestead lands unsold, the average appraised value of which must be fully \$2 an acre. Those in South Branch I know average \$2.72 per acre. If no reappraisal were made at any time these lands would bring nearly \$80,000. But under the plan of the Public Domain Commission of reappraising agricultural lands and reserving from present sales the cheaper lands, and through the efforts of the new forces now being set to work, the receipts from the sale of these lands will certainly be much larger. Allowing for the permanent withdrawal of the very poorest land (the secretary of the commission informs me no more lands will be taken for forest reserves in Crawford county) and some other lands will not be sold for many years,

the receipts from the sale of tax homestead lands in the county should be \$100,000.

The state land receipts estimates that 72% from this source, county and township, \$72,000, come to us without more than \$30,000 of the county. Heretofore the fact that we have accomplished in increasing their part in new settlers, in new ways and greater township money, has helped us financially. The proportion is the same as is benefited through the township and county.

Granted that we raise this fund, as I have outlined, for permanent improvements in highways, in what way shall we use these receipts and for the present estimate at \$30,000, we expect that the average for all ten years will not fall below the sum, and it should considerably exceed it. Not taking this figure as the county's average, but as a proportion, let us see what we can do with it. We might adopt the highway system and build highways under the state reward plan, by the amount of money that would be available would actually be too small for us to make much annual progress, even when supplemented with the highest highway tax the law would allow us to raise. It would not, before accomplishing the purpose in mind, that of rapidly developing and settling the county. A more practical plan, it seems to me, would be to make use of this fund as the state does the highway fund, and to give bonuses to the townships for roads constructed by them. All the townships will benefit more or less from future land sales and if the township also reserve for highway improvement their portion of tax homestead land sales receipts, \$100,000 would be available in ten years, side of taxation, for highway improvements. What a wonderful thing would be wrought throughout our county! As to population, predictably prosperity by such a work I will attempt to develop the details of the plan at the present time. I simply want to consider the general proposition which is: To pay our running expenses each year by tuition, as all communities not blessed with homestead tax lands must do, place all receipts from homestead tax land sales in a fund for development purposes; to consider improvements in highway of the most importance to development and to see that, in inaugurating a system of bonuses to the townships of every mile of good road constructed by it.

This plan has one objection. It will be slow in working out the start, as the funds will depend on the rapidity of land sales, so road will not be built so much to increase price of lands, and increase land sales, as they will follow as a result and sales.

A second plan has occurred to me, under which, in conjunction with the townships, we might create a system of roads in a very dangerous way. I know I am treading dangerous ground when I mention it, but if you could be persuaded that bonds could be issued and provided to improve our highway once, and you were convinced one benefits that would at once follow and would be shown that the amount raised would be paid without a question, you would, I think consider. The outline of such a plan would be to bond for such amount a sum, in conjunction with the townships, to pay the annual interest from money received from tax homestead sales and from that done, to annually over all surplus, after paying interest, to a board of sinking fund commissioners, to be by them invested in bonds at maturity, placing the commission such men as Rasmus Hanson, R. D. Corbett, J. J. Jorgenson. In a year the fund thus accumulated the interest would amount to the sum of dollars, the sale lands would normally become more valuable and would continually become more valuable and would continually increase the fund. It certainly would be an annual interest and if, when bonds become due, the fund was sufficient to pay them all off, the state of development in the county would easily care for the bonds.

I confess this plan appeals to me. I believe it could provide for our annual expenses by taxation holding the surplus and county officers to exist and for economy in such expenses, but that now is the time to improve our highways, so why pay the quickest possible, both in land sales and in the sale of the land here. Other counties are not strong enough

to make the receipts from the sale of tax homestead lands in the county should be \$100,000.

The state land receipts estimates that 72% from this source, county and township, \$72,000, come to us without more than \$30,000 of the county. Heretofore the fact that we have accomplished in increasing their part in new settlers, in new ways and greater township money, has helped us financially. The proportion is the same as is benefited through the township and county.

Granted that we raise this fund, as I have outlined, for permanent improvements in highways, in what way shall we use these receipts and for the present estimate at \$30,000, we expect that the average for all ten years will not fall below the sum, and it should considerably exceed it. Not taking this figure as the county's average, but as a proportion, let us see what we can do with it. We might adopt the highway system and build highways under the state reward plan, by the amount of money that would be available would actually be too small for us to make much annual progress, even when supplemented with the highest highway tax the law would allow us to raise. It would not, before accomplishing the purpose in mind, that of rapidly developing and settling the county. A more practical plan, it seems to me, would be to make use of this fund as the state does the highway fund, and to give bonuses to the townships for roads constructed by them. All the townships will benefit more or less from future land sales and if the township also reserve for highway improvement their portion of tax homestead land sales receipts, \$100,000 would be available in ten years, side of taxation, for highway improvements. What a wonderful thing would be wrought throughout our county! As to population, predictably prosperity by such a work I will attempt to develop the details of the plan at the present time. I simply want to consider the general proposition which is: To pay our running expenses each year by tuition, as all communities not blessed with homestead tax lands must do, place all receipts from homestead tax land sales in a fund for development purposes; to consider improvements in highway of the most importance to development and to see that, in inaugurating a system of bonuses to the townships of every mile of good road constructed by it.

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Fire Alarm Calls.

Directions for turning in Alarm.
Break glass and turn the lever once around until it stops; you can only turn it one way. Do not turn in a second time, until lever has stopped moving.

No. of Box Where Located.
19—Michigan and Peninsula Aves.
28—Michigan Avenue and Spruce east of Court House.
32—Michigan Avenue and Norway St. N. E. R. Depot.
37—Ottawa Street, at House House.
43—Ogemaw and Cedar streets, near McKay House.
46—Spruce and Court streets, near Julius Nelson's house.
54—Michigan Ave. and Park street near Chris Hanson's house.
55—Ogemaw and Maple streets near John Hanson's house.
64—Selling Hanson Co., Planing mill.
73—Selling, Hanson Co., Band mill.
82—Kerry, Hanson, Flooring mill.
91—Railroad Reserve, south side on Electric light pole.

The whistle will blow off the number after the general alarm has been given.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Fred Hoseler, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an order of said court, made on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1908, and published at public auction on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1909, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, the interest of said estate, to-wit: The northeast quarter of section twenty-six, in township twenty-seven, north of range twenty-west.
Dated this sixth day of December, A. D. 1908.
HUGO SCHREIBER
Administrator.

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E. C. Blake & Co.

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Pay Highest Prices for all kinds of Beaver, Mink, Otter, Fox, Rabbit, Skunk, Badger, Lynx, and all other furs. Also for skins of all animals. Prompt payment. Satisfaction assured. Write for prices. E. C. Blake & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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plains to draw the current of development their way, and therefore I feel justified in suggesting this plan for your consideration.

There is a veritable land-hunger all over the United States. The available government lands have been taken up by one been known open to settlement. There remains little in the west country capable of cultivation, except high-priced irrigated lands. The farms of the middle west have advanced in price until they are now held at \$125.00 and \$150.00 per acre often more. Men like James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway System, are sounding the alarm, that food consumption has practically caught up with food production and that unless we better our methods, or largely increase the land under cultivation, we will soon be obliged to import food products, and yet, in spite of these conditions, here in Northern Michigan is vacant land, similar in character to that on which thousands are now living and prospering, sufficient in quantity to maintain, (as Prof. Smith of the United States Department of Agriculture is reported to have said) 100,000 families and to be purchased at a price so low as to appear ridiculous.

Fish As Pets.

Many boys and girls who cannot keep pets have been able to make pets of wild birds and animals. Even fish in a pond will come to know you if you feed them regularly, and they will follow you round the edge of the pond and at last grow so tame as to take food out of the hand. They will even come into the shallow and allow themselves to be patted. You will find it easier to make friends with the fish of the carp family.